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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXX VII NO. 190 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1949 PRICE 2 ANNAS

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FINANCIAL INTEGRATION OF STATES BY APRIL

Transitional Plan Of Adjustment

INTERNAL CUSTOMS DUTIES TO GO

Krishnamachari Committee Recommendations

NEW DELHI, August 11.

HOLDING that integration of Federal Finances in Indian States and Unions of States with those of the rest of the country is essential and feasible, the Krishnamachari Committee has recommended that the integration should start from the beginning of next financial year, i. e. April 1, 1950.

For Travancore-Cochin, however, the Committee has suggested August 17, 1949 when the new financial year of the States Union begins as the date on which this process should commence.

The Committee, which consisted of Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari (Chairman) Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. N. Dandeker was appointed by the Government of India in October last to report upon Indian States finances. Its Report, which is in four slim volumes, deals with Mysore, the six States Unions and Baroda, but does not deal with other merged States, non-viable States or Kashmir. Hyderabad will be dealt with in a Supplementary Report.

NEW RELATIONSHIP

Federal financial integration of States and Unions is conceived by the Committee as part of the new relationship between the Centre and the States embodied in the Draft Constitution of India. "The essential points in the new relationship are that there shall be a Union of India in which Provinces and States shall be equal partners, and in which all power and authority are derived from the people", says the Report. "From the concept of States and Provinces as equal partners, it inevitably follows that the Central Government should function in States over the same range of subjects and with the same powers as in Provinces. It is only in this way that the Union of India will gain in strength and its policies in effectiveness".

On broad economic and fiscal grounds, too, the Committee considers that an integrated system of federal finance, operating uniformly throughout the country, is not only desirable but essential.

The Committee is emphatically of the view that the process of financial integration need not itself be gradual but should be complete in all essential respects from the outset. Certain transitional adjustments which will cushion the effect of integration and graduate the process in convenient stages are, however, provided for, to take effect in the course of the next 10 years as suggested by Article 258 of the Draft Constitution of India.

MAIN POINTS

According to the Report, the process of federal financial integration essentially involves FIRSTLY, a bifurcation of the present composite Governments of States and States Unions into two functional entities, "Central" and "provincial"; SECONDLY, the integration of the Central aspects and functions with the Central Government, i.e. the assumption by the Centre of financial responsibility and control in regard to Central revenues, expenditure, services, assets and liabilities; and, THIRDLY, transitional arrangements for gradual administrative transfer of certain Central functions and for necessary financial adjustments to avoid dislocation of the financial structure of the States.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The specific suggestions of the Committee are as follows:

INCOME TAX: Income Tax should be introduced in all areas by the next financial year, the assessment and collection to be made by the Central Government under the Indian Income Tax Act. As it cannot be immediately imposed at the full Indian rates, the Committee has evolved a scheme under which the present income tax rates in the States and States Unions will be raised to the Indian level in two or three stages.

On the question of the divisible pool of income tax, the Committee has stressed that there should be no departure from accepted principles and that there should be no separate pool for the States except during the transitional period when the rates in some States will be lower than the full Indian rates.

INTERNAL CUSTOMS: Internal

(Continued on page 7)

INCOME-TAX LEVY IN ALL STATES

Recommendation To The Centre

NEW DELHI, August 11, (PTI): The Krishnamachari Committee has submitted a detailed memorandum on its main conclusions and recommendations in respect of taxes on income. The proposals made in the memorandum do not apply to merged States.

While income-tax is levied in Travancore-Cochin and Mysore, in other areas no income-tax is levied or the tax has only recently been introduced.

The Committee's main recommendation is that income-tax should be imposed in all States and Unions from the date on which federal financial integration becomes effective, under a common Federal Law administered by the Centre and that the rates should not be lower than the present rates in the Saurashtra Union, which are already the lowest in India.

The essential features of the scheme worked out by the Committee embodying the principle of gradualness are the initial freezing of pre-existing rates for the assessment years, thereby ensuring inter alia the taxation in incomes earned up to the date of integration at pre-existing rates; and thereafter the gradual assimilation of those rates to Indian rates at a varying pace. The pace may also vary for companies as compared with other assessees in the same state. The process by which this will be achieved takes the form of a varying scale of rebates diminishing year by year to be allowed from the tax otherwise payable at the Indian Rates.

The process or gradual raising of rates to the Indian level requires a period of three to six years only.

Where Aga Khan Was Robbed

Masked bandits recently ambushed the Aga Khan in his car outside the Villa Yakimour and stripped an estimated dol. 600,000 worth jewels from his wife, Begum Aga Khan. The photo shows detectives investigating the scene of the robbery.

THE AGA KHAN'S JEWELS

Recovery Not Likely In 24 Hours

PARIS, August 10. (P.T.I-Reuter): A senior official of the firm investigating last week's armed hold up of the Aga Khan, when the Begum was robbed of jewels worth nearly £200,000 sterling, could not confirm an evening newspaper report today that recovery of the jewels in the next 24 hours was likely.

M. Bellens, a Paris official of the firm investigating on behalf of Lloyds Underwriters, said in Nice today that reports of a meeting between Lloyds investigators and the hold-up men were completely untrue.

"We are not in contact with the gangsters at all", he said.

VIET MINH SHELL OUTER SAIGON

SAIGON, Aug. 10, (PTI-Reuter): A policeman was killed and 12 people, including five children, wounded when Viet Minh (Annamese Nationalist) forces last night shelled outer Saigon with mortars.

All the victims were Viet Namese.

Viet Minh forces also attacked the prison camp at Phulan Barracks.

John Haigh Hanged

LONDON, August 10. (U.P.A.): John George Haigh, a black hood about his head blotting out a beautiful August morning, was hanged by the neck until he was dead on Wednesday in the yard of Wandsworth Prison.

Haigh, who confessed he killed nine persons, drank their blood and burned their bodies in acid, died about nine a.m. Only officials saw the execution

NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN STATES AND PROVINCES

NEW DELHI, August 10 (P.T.I): Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, Chairman of the Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee, told pressmen here that if the recommendations of the Committee were implemented," there will be no difference whatever between the Provinces and States in their financial relations to the Centre".

The Committee had recommended that the new relationship between States and the Union of India should rest on the following principles:

The Union Government should have authority in States over the same range of subjects as in the Provinces;

The Union Government should exercise its functions in States through its own administrative agency as in the Provinces; and

The States should contribute to the finances of the Union on exactly the same basis as the Provinces and to receive grants and other forms of financial assistance on the same basis.

LAND CUSTOMS

Mr. Krishnamachari said that the abolition of the land customs line at the earliest possible date was a matter to which the Committee attached a great deal of importance.

"We would have inside India the largest free trade area possible in the broader interests of the country," he said. "The sooner we realise that ideal the better for the country."

Mr. Krishnamachari said that the Federal Government would get about 7,000 miles of railways from the States according to the Committee's proposals. The Federal Government would take over, administer and get the income from those railways. Secondly, customs and other revenues of maritime States would immediately accrue to the Centre. The same applied to items of Central excise revenue.

On the other hand, the Central Government would take up certain obligations to pay those Central Services which were now paid for by the States.

INCREASE IN REVENUE

"It is just likely," he said, "that for the first four years there will be no appreciable increase to the revenues of the Federal Government but from the fifth or sixth year onwards, when all these States would pay the full rates of income-tax, I anticipate that there will be a substantial accession of revenue one-sixth of the total income-tax revenue of India or Rs. 20 crores--to the Federal Government."

Mr. Krishnamachari said that the Committee had sent its report on Hyderabad but it had not yet been printed. The Committee had not been asked to report on Kashmir.

All the States had agreed to accept the Committee's proposals except one. It was hoped that this State would on further consideration find it possible to modify its attitude. On purely financial grounds the Committee had suggested caution in regard to abolition of the zamindari in States.

NEW "C. R." SLOGAN:—

"LET US NOT DECIDE EVERYTHING"

Plea For A Fair Chance To Posterity

TIP TO MIDDLE CLASSES: TAKE TO WORKING CLASS OCCUPATIONS

BOMBAY, Wedneday.

"LET us not decide everything, let us leave something to posterity", was the new slogan propounded by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, in the course of an informal talk with city pressmen at the Government House on Wednesday afternoon.

Although the questions put to him and the answers given, ranged over a wide area, this slogan, according to His Excellency, was the most important they he had said, in the course of the afternoon.

Announcing that because he had not met the public at large during his visit to the City, he was making up for it, by meeting the journalists, the Governor-General reversed roles and asked as many questions as he answered.

PERSONAL QUESTIONS

"Did you have a seabath", "How are you getting on with your Ministers", "Will you contest for the Presidentship of the Indian Union", "What novels have you been reading after you became the Governor-General", were some of the personal questions asked of him. At the other end of the scale were questions relating to problems of national import, some of which he felt, were outside his province. But, such subjects as he did discuss, ranged from the medium of instruction in Universities and the economic distress of middle classes to the need of society to have a sufficient number of barbers!

His meeting with pressmen was punctuated with his usual repartees.

"What is your message for the second anniversary of Independence", asked one correspondent.

"It will be published", said Rajaji, amidst general laughter.

Dealing with what he termed a misinterpretation of something he had said, he remardked, "But as the Governor-General, I can hardly argue".

"What books of fiction have you read and enjoyed after you became the G-G." asked another.

"Why do you presume that I have read any? Is it a guess or do you know?"

Q: It is just a guess.

Rajaji:—As a matter of fact for many long years. I had not read any fiction. Recently I enjoyed re-reading two novels of Dickens and a cou-

(Continued on page 7)

Red Sadhus

GAUHATI, Aug. 10 (U.P.I.): Communists moving about under the cloak of 'sadhus', is said to be the latest novelty in their propaganda technique.

The police claim that they arrested Jhumuka Sunari, a Communist leader of Tetelia on Monday, donned as a Vaishnava Sadhu. Pamphlets preachig violence are reported to have been found on his person.

There are more such 'Sadhuss' in the Province of Assam it is said.

ECHO OF ATTEMPT ON NIZAM

Grenade Thrower Released

HYDERABAD, Aug. 10 (PTI).—Narayan Rao, serving a thirty-year sentence in the Central Jail, Hyderabad, for throwing a hand grenade at the Nizam's car on December 4, 1947, was released today.

Gandiah, who was undergoing 20 years' rigorous imprisonment for abetment of this offence has also been released.

Both the persons were released under the orders of the Nizam, it was learned late tonight.

The hand grenade was thrown at the Nizam's car while he was proceeding on his usual evening drive on December 4, 1947. The grenade hit the car and rebounded on the cement road and then burst, causing injuries to two passers-by.

On emerging from the jail this evening Narayan Rao told the PTI that the release was a surprise to him.

DEPRECIATION RATES LIBERALISED

Extra Allowances For Multiple Shifts

REVENUE BOARD'S BID TO STIMULATE PRODUCTION

NEW DELHI, August 10 (PTI).

THE Central Board of Revenue by a notification today published an amendment to the rules relating to the rates of depreciation to liberalise it as a taxation concession to stimulate production.

In October 1948 Government announced certain tax concessions for this purpose. One of the concessions announced was the allowance of an extra depreciation up to a maximum of 100 per cent of the normal depreciation in respect of machinery and plant which had worked triple shifts.

Previously the extra allowance was the same for all multiple shifts working either double or triple.

EXTRA ALLOWANCE

The proposed amendment reads:

An extra allowance upto a maximum of 50 per cent of the normal allowance will be allowed by the Income-tax Officer where a concern claims such allowance on account of double shift working and satisfies the income-tax officer that the concern has actually worked double shift.

An extra allowance upto a maximum of 100 per cent of the normal allowance instead of 50 per cent will be allowed in the assessments for five years commencing with the assessment for the year 1949-50, where a concern proves that there has been triple shift working.

The calculations of the extra allowances for double shift and for triple shift shall be made separately, proportionate to the number of days during which there was only double shift working and during which there was triple shift working.

COMPUTATION

For the purpose of granting this extra allowance the normal number of working days throughout the year will be taken as 300 and if, for example, a concern has worked only double shift for 100 days and triple shift for another 100 days, the extra allowance for double shift will be 1/3 of 50 per cent of the normal allowance for the whole year and that for triple shift will be 1/3 of 100 per cent of the normal allowance for the whole year.

This applies to all concerns whether the general rate or any special rate applies to them, but does not apply to an item of machinery or plant specifically expected by the letter "N.E.S.A." being shown against it."

Another notification published by the Central Board of Revenue proposes to amend the form of return of total income and total world income for income-tax purposes.

The most important amendment in the form is that relating to the requirement by assessees other than companies to furnish along with the return of income a statement showing how profits have been computed from the books maintained for the business.

DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE

C. A. Adopts 7 Articles

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10, (PTI): Brief speeches and quick progress characterised the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly today when it adopted seven more articles relating to the distribution of revenues between the Union and the States, decided the powers of the Union and the States to borrow upon the security of revenues of India and took up the important article relating to citizenship.

The provisions in the constitution made by the House today covered the appointment of a Finance Commission by the President within two years of the commencement of the constitution and the obligation imposed on the President to place before the Parliament a memorandum as to the action taken by him on the recommendations of the Commission.

A new series of citizenship articles the drafting of which proved a "severe headache" to the Drafting Committee was moved by Dr. Ambedkar followed by a 30-minute speech elucidating various points.

Over 140 amendments have been tabled to this article and the House is expected to deal with them tomorrow.

(SEE PAGE 9)

Forward Trading In Bullion To Be Resumed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

It is understood that forward trading in Bullion market would be resumed from 16th August.

It may be recalled that in view of excessive speculative business and large tejimandi operations, all forward business had to be suspended. The Board of the Bullion Exchange has now adopted new measures to avoid corners and raids to provide smooth trading and the Government is expected to grant necessary sanction for forward business.

CHANDERNAGORE TRANSFER BEFORE INDEPENDENCE DAY

PARIS, August 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): France has agreed to transfer Chandernagore, French territory near Calcutta, to India before August 15, Indian Independence Day, a French Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

The transfer date is not yet fixed. Talks about the transfer procedure continue.

Chiang's Forces Encircled

THREAT FROM RED GUERILLAS

HONG KONG, Aug. 10, (PTI-Reuter):— About 1,500 Chinese Communist guerillas are threatening the main north-south railway 150 miles north of Canton, Nationalist capital, according to Chinese reports reaching Hong Kong today.

Nationalist forces in Hengyang would be in serious danger if the railway was cut.

The guerilla force is now near Hichuang, on the Hunan— Kwantung border.

The Nationalist Army of General Pai Chung-Hsi risks the loss of its retreat route towards Canton if the guerillas reach the railway.

Communist forces also threaten the army's other line of retreat along the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway.

MORE TREMORS IN ECUADOR

Martial Law In Guayaquil

GUAYAQUIL, (Ecuador), August 10 (P.T.I-Reuter): More earth tremors, today brought new terror to the people of Central Ecuador, harassed by disease, food shortages, and looting Indian raiders since the disastrous earthquake last week-end.

With many survivors plagued by typhoid and whooping cough and threatened by pneumonia epidemics, the Government of Guayaquil declared a state of siege in the affected areas.

Martial law was enforced and troops and civil guards ordered to fire on crop or property looters.

Official sources said that with people still being rescued alive from the rubble, the death-roll in Friday's earthquake would be less than their earlier estimate of 9,241, many were known to be still trapped alive and the actual number of dead was today thought to be nearer 6,000.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

M. T. B. College, Surat:—Applications with testimonials stating age, experience, qualifications and minimum salary are invited for the post of a Lecturer or Professor of Mathematics, depending on qualifications, so as to reach the Principal by 20th August, 1949. 5348

A Leading General Insurance Society, Transacting Fire & Motor Insurance, invites applications from influential persons to represent them, as Chief Agents on attractive terms. Contact Box No. 5418, "Bombay Chronicle."

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An experienced Independent Correspondent Typist Clerk, knowing accountancy and all office routine wants an immediate Job. Please write Box No. 1930 "Bombay Chronicle".

A highly qualified gentleman having alround 18 years' business and administrative experience seeks responsible post in a big Firm, Industry or Estate. Offers to Box No. 1016 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Deolali Grand Hotel Good Rooms Food and Management Charges Moderate. Phone No. 12. Apply Manager. 647

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—New Session has commenced. Enrol immediately for Special making-up classes for late entrants, for Professional Diplomas of Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountants and General Commerce or suitable combinations for personal or postal education. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road. 1035

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara Travancore.

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Licenced Exporters in Cloth and Yarn interested in the export of Cloth and Yarn of medium counts. Please correspond with The Modi Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Modinagar, (U.P.). 5426

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

If you require "Celluloid" Sheets brand new U. S. A. make 6 gauge each sheet weighing about 1/3 lbs., size 20" x 30", Contact Jyoti Bros. 4, Ramjidas Jetia Lane, Calcutta-7. (5436)

Just arrived! Swiss Jacquard Art Silk fabrics! Seven alluring colours 60" width. Lovely for curtains. Call at Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd. 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. (6773A)

Dunlopillo—The original Latex Foam Matress for the utmost in hygiene and comfort. Supplies available at The Army & Navy Stores Ltd., Esplanade Road, Bombay, M/S Good Housekeeping Co. Ltd., 38, Queen's Road Bombay and M/S Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd., 278 & 286, Hornby Road, Bombay. 5047

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1949, at 4 P. M. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Messrs. L. A. Halsall and Neville N. Wadia who go out of office at such Meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
C. W. MIDDLETON
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

Bombay, 21st July, 1949. (5427)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of civilian Educational Instructor in the Dockyard Apprentice School H. M. I. Dockyard, Bombay from candidates possessing the following minimum qualifications:

EDUCATIONAL: M. Sc. or B. Sc. (Honours) 3 years course in Mathematics, Physics or Chemistry. Candidates with a degree in teaching will be preferred. Age: 25 to 30 years. Experience: 3 years teaching in science subjects.

The scale of pay is Rs. 180-10-300 plus dearness and other allowances as admissible under normal rules.

The post is temporary. Applications giving full particulars with true copies of testimonials should reach the Captain Superintendent, H.M.I. Dockyard, Bombay on or before the 20th August 1949.

The candidates selected will be required to appear for interview at Bombay at their own expense. The Successful candidate will have to join duty immediately. 5429)

NOTICE

A VACANCY exists for a Hostel Superintendent, for Dockyard Apprentice School Hostel at Wodehouse Road.

Pay Rs. 175-10-275 p.m. and dearness and other allowances admissible under normal rules.

Free residential accommodation would be provided with free electricity, water and conservancy.

Applications should be forwarded to the Captain Superintendent, H. M. I. Dockyard, Bombay stating previous experience, so as to reach him not later than 20-8-49. (5428)

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD
(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE.

TWO TRANSFER DEEDS as under duly completed have been lost along with the relative Share Certificates on or about the 25th September 1948.

1. Transfer deed for 100 shares Nos. 3316301/400 standing in the names of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.
1. Transfer deed for 100 shares Nos. 1396714/813 standing in the names of Messrs. Strabul Nominees Ltd.

An application has now been made under Sec. 34, sub-sec. (D) of the Indian Companies Act by Mr. Ratilal Vachhraj Hemani, Share and Stock Broker, of Bombay, for transferring the said 200 shares unto his name. All persons having any lien or interest in the said 200 shares are hereby requested to intimate to the Company within 15 days from date, after which the Company will transfer the said 200 shares unto the applicant Mr. Ratilal Vachhraj Hemani.

F. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.

Noble Chambers,
Parsi Bazar Street,
Fort, Bombay. (1031)

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Motor Transport Contractors for the Government of Bombay Civil Supplies Department transport work in Bombay City and Suburbs with effect from 1-10-1949 to 31-3-1950. Tenders should be on the following basis:—

(a) Ton-mile rate, the minimum distance for any one movement being taken as one mile, and
(b) (1) Rate per truck per day of 9 hours including one hour's lunch. Should any truck be required on any day beyond 9 hours proportionate increase per hour will be allowed.
(2) Rate per truck for half day of 5 hours.

The rate shown at (b) (1) and (2) above will primarily be applicable for movements for which ton-mile rate cannot be made applicable. The loading capacity of these trucks should be not less than 3½ tons per truck.

2. The Contractors are also requested to state their previous experience and also the number of trucks they own with their capacity or the number of trucks which they can arrange at a very short notice.

3. Further particulars as well as tender forms can be obtained from the undersigned on application. The tender should reach the undersigned before noon on 24-8-1949. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

OFFG. DIRECTOR
Govt. Transport Service.
Svadeshi Mills Estate,
Queen's Road, Bombay. (5433)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.
Office of the Chief Controller of Imports,
NEW DELHI, dated the 8th August, 1949.

PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 30/49-CCI.

Sub:—Exclusion of certain categories of commodities from the scope of Open General Licence XV.

IN the Gazette of India, Extraordinary dated 28th July, 1949, certain commodities have been excluded from the scope of Open General Licence XV. The items affected are, Agricultural implements, Fruits all sorts excluding cocoanuts and Cashewnuts, Spices, Cloves, Nutmegs, Seeds, Gum arabic, Gum Benjamin, Canes & Rattans, Fish canned, Cocoa & Chocolate other than confectionery, News papers old, Art Silk Yarn, Cotton twist and Yarn, Cotton thread, Cotton piece goods, Woollen piece goods, Woollen Hosiery, Fents, Cotton knitted fabrics, Watches & parts, lubricating oils, wood and Timber, Passenger lifts and parts.

Shipments made on or before 13th August 1949 will be allowed to be cleared without licences.

2. Where firm commitments covered by irrevocable letters of credit have been made in respect of goods of a category now removed from the Open General Licence but the goods concerned cannot be shipped before 13th August applications for special licences for the import of such goods should be made to the Chief Controller of Imports (O.G.L. Concessions), New Delhi, so as to reach him on or before the 27th August, 1949. Special licences will be issued only where irrevocable letters of credit have been opened on or before the 27th July, 1949 for shipments beyond that date, and the importers apply for these licences in the form prescribed in Appendix 'C' attached to the Commerce Ministry's Public Notice No. 1 (11)-ITC/49 dated the 1st June 1949 producing a certificate from the Exchange Bank concerned showing the numbers, the date, the amount and the validity period of such letters of credit. The bank certificates should also show by whom and in whose favour such letters of credit have been opened and what portion, if, any, has been used for shipments on or before the 13th August 1949.

3. These special licences will be valid for shipments only during the validity of the letter of credit. No permission will be given to extend the period of validity of letter of credit or to permit shipment after the expiry of the date of the letter of credit. No period of grace will be allowed against these special licences.

4. Consignments of goods now removed from the Open General Licence covered by irrevocable letters of credit may be shipped during the shipment validity period of the letters of credit pending issue of special licences. Their clearance through Customs will be allowed on the importers executing a letter of guarantee and complying with the same conditions as have been laid down in the Press Note dated 20th June 1949 for the clearance of goods covered by letters of credit which were included in Open General Licence XI but are excluded from Open General Licence XV.

5. It should be noted that applications for licences for import of the above mentioned articles which do not satisfy the conditions mentioned in para 2 above should not be made to any authority for the present. Such applications should only be submitted only in accordance with the terms of the Public Notice which will be issued shortly describing the general principles of licensing for the period July-December 1949.

S. JAGANNATHAN,
Chief Controller of Imports. 5430

TENDER NOTICE
STATE TRANSPORT, BOMBAY

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 750 Diesel and Petrol Chassis of the different wheel bases given below:—

DESCRIPTION.	NOS.
Chassis 160" to 190" W. B. (Diesel engine)	500
Chassis 150" to 200" W. B. (Petrol engine)	250

The prescribed form of tender documents may be obtained on written application and on payment of Rs. 10/- per set from the office of the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, 81, Love Grove Road, Worli, on and after 20th July 1949. Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Chassis" and either forwarded by Registered Post to the Provincial Motor Transport Controller so as to reach him before 5-30 p.m. on Friday 4th November 1949 or delivered in person before that date and time. Tenders will be opened at 11-00 a.m. on 8th November 1949 by the undersigned.

D. D. SATHE
Provincial Motor
Transport Controller. (5109)

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of an immovable property known as "KANJI NARSI BUILDING," situate at the junction of Ram Maruti Road and Lady Jamshedji Road bearing G Ward No. 4214 (5) Street Nos. 270-270A, 272 to 272B and 2 to 2C. For terms and further particulars apply to the undersigned. The Offer shall remain open up to 22nd August 1949.

JANI & MERCHANT.
Vendors' Attorneys.
Karim Chambers,
40-44 Hamam Street,
Fort, Bombay. 5434

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATE OF SAURASHTRA
Department of Industries and Commerce

Rajkot, dated 5th August, 1949

1. The Deputy Secretary, Department of Industries Junagadh House, Rajkot invites tenders in prescribed forms for supply of:—
   (a) Diesel Generating sets A. C. 440 Volts 3 Phase 50 Cycles of capacities 125, 75, and 50 K. W.
   (b) Copper wires, Insulators and other accessories required for transmission of high and low tension power.
   (c) Motor driven centrifugal pumps suitable for total head of 60 ft. and capacity 60-80 GPM.
   (d) K. W. H. Power meters 10 amps.
2. Copies of specifications, list of machinery and accessories required and prescribed forms can be had from the above Office.
3. Tenders will be received upto 5-00 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th August 1949 and shall be opened on Monday the 22nd August 1949 at or about 11-00 a. m.
4. The successful tenderers will have to deposit as security 10 p.c. of the total value of tendered goods.
5. The Deputy Secretary, Department of Industries United State of Saurashtra, reserves the right to reject in part or whole of any tender without assigning any reasons and shall not be bound to accept the lowest tender. (5412)

G. I. P. RAILWAY — TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites sealed tenders for the purchase of empty kerosene oil tins available at 'General' Stores Depot of this Railway at Lower Parel. Forms obtainable from his office at Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date 31st August, 1949 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) (5405)

PUBLIC NOTICE

BE IT KNOWN that Mr. KARSONDAS M. MANEK has ceased to be our partner with effect from 15-4-1949. We are not responsible for any dealings done by him on our behalf after that date.

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No Need To Be Nervous About Country's Future

THE WORST IS OVER, SAYS BHAVANJI A. KHIMJI

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

PRESIDING over the second quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber today, Mr. Bhavanji A. Khimji, President, sounded an optimistic note about the economic situation obtaining in the country. He said that the worst was over and that with a little more concentration on constructive efforts and with some preparedness to overlook the temporary inconveniences inevitable in any period of stress and strain, the country had no reason to be nervous about the future.

Mr. Khimji stated that in the present difficult living conditions the middle class including small traders was the worst to suffer. It was a fact that while among the labouring class almost all the members of the family were wage-earners, in the case of the middle class only one member of the family had to bear the whole burden of maintaining the family. Inquiry conducted recently by the Government of India into the conditions of the middle-class employees in service had disclosed that expenditure nowhere reasonably corresponded with income. There was evidence of general increase of indebtedness among the middle class people which was more pronounced in the lowest income group.

Mr. Khimji pointed out that the markets gave employment to a large number of persons in diverse capacities. The present state of inactivity in cotton cloth markets and the various exchanges was likely to throw out of employment a large number of salesman and gumastas employed in the trade. Mr. Khimji hoped that Government would take necessary steps for normal working of the markets.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN INDIA

Referring to foreign capital and Indian industrialisation he said, "The magnitude of the capital resources that the country requires for implementing the diverse nation-building programmes of reconstruction and recovery further makes it inevitable that we should enlist foreign assistance in the process." Moreover, it is quite obvious that by encouraging the flow of foreign capital into the country, we would also at the same time be able to enlist foreign technical skill and facilitate the availability of foreign equipment."

STERLING BALANCES

As regards the sterling balances agreement he said: "The terms of the revised agreement represent a considerable improvement on the present position, both in the matter of the quantum of the releases and as regards convertibility. It must be acknowledged that, having regard to the overall position and the currency and exchange difficulties which Britain herself is passing through at the moment. Dr. John Matthai has been successful in his efforts to press the claims of India effectively and to secure an agreement which in a large measure covers our immediate requirements."

"It is hoped that Government will be able to persuade the supplying countries to institute some official check on export prices so that the exchange factor is not taken advantage of in making us pay more than the comparable prices payable in countries in the dollar area."

EXPORT DRIVE

Referring to export question the speaker said: "We must produce more in order to enable us to spare more for our export and improve the quality of our production so as to minimise chances of complaints from our overseas buyers, so that the demand would continue and increase, and we must make our prices competitive so that we do not lose the markets which we have already gained to others who are able to undersell us. The Export Promotion Committee which are at present going into the entire problem will have, while formulating their suggestions and proposals for stimulating exports, to concentrate mainly on these three aspects."

He emphasised that it was also necessary to concentrate on improving quality, laying down standards and setting up the necessary machinery for enforcing the standards laid down.

FOOD DRIVE

Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Vice-President of the Chamber referred in his speech to the food drive in the country. He said that the success of their efforts to stimulate the economic recovery of the country depended to a large extent on the success of their efforts to make the country self-reliant in matters of food.

He pointed out that while there was no desire to minimise the actual difficulties in implementing a planned programme of increasing food production, it was no use ignoring the fact that the official record of efforts on the food front had been one of spasmodic activity.

Mr. Saraiya said that the agricultural development in India had not been commensurate with the potential resources of the country. The yield per acre of principal food crops compared very unfavourably with the yield in other countries.

Referring to the Central Government's Industries Development and Control Bill Mr. Saraiya expressed the opinion that the proposals embodied in the Bill would certainly prove to be a further check on investment and enterprise. He urged the Government to withdraw the Bill in its present form and in substitution sponsor another measure with minimum of control and interference.

"Anti-Commonwealth Day" Staged By Socialists

TRICHUR August 9, (PTI): Cochin Socialists today observed Anti-Commonwealth Day. A resolution was adopted at a meeting held tonight protesting against the decision of the Congress to remain in the Commonwealth. After the meeting a token procession of five Socialist volunteers was taken out in defiance of the ban on procession which is in force in the town. Police did not intervene.

More "Neera" Centres

BOMBAY'S PLANS

BOMBAY Wednesday: More 'neera' centres will be opened in Bombay Province this year. Besides the sale of 'neera', there will be a provision for the manufacture and sale of palmgur and neera-sweets at these centres.

The experimental 'neera' scheme, which has been working in the Province for the last two years, has been well received by the people, especially in the region of Karnatak. A number of requests have been received by the Government from the various towns and villages asking for 'neera' centres.

In the light of the experience gained, a five-year 'neera' scheme has been approved, in principle administratively, by the Government. It will, however, be reviewed at the end of every year.

New 'neera' centres will be opened on public requests at places where there are 'neera' yielding palms.

Two training camps will be opened, one for Karnatak and the other for Gujarat and Maharashtra, for the training of 'neera' workers. Trainees for the course of manager and bun-supervisor will be selected in consultation with honorary supervisors. Requests for opening 'neera' centres and applications for admission to the training classes may be made to the Honorary Chief Organiser, Neera Scheme, Bombay Province, Old Custom House, Bombay 1

SUBSIDIARY FOOD COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A organisations in the Province was depresentatives of about 75 women's organisations in the Province was decided to be formed in Bombay today at a meeting held under the auspices of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Bombay, in response of the appeal of the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru for individual effort to grow more food.

The Committee which will e begin functioning from September will organise efforts to inculcate the habit among the populace of the Province of mixing their daily diet with subsidiary food.

MONEYLENDERS ACT AMENDMENT

BOMBAY, Wednesday:— The Government of Bombay proposes to further amend the Bombay Moneylenders Act, 1946. This will be the second amendment to the Act since it was brought into force from November 17, 1947. The first amendment was carried out in November 1948.

It has been held by a Court that charging interest in excess of the prescribed rates is not an offence punishable under Section 34 of the Act. The Bill, therefore, inserts a new sub-Section in the Act seeking to make such an act by a moneylender unequivocally and specifically an offence punishable under this Section

The Bill also seeks to make certain other amendments to the Act which are found necesary as a result of experience of its working.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

BOMBAY, Wednesday:— The Government of Bombay has constituted District Rural Development Boards for the districts of Baroda, Amreli and Mehsana. The Collector of the District is the Chairman of the Board in each case and the Executive Engineer, the Civil Surgeon, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the District Health Officer and the Prant Officers in the district are members. The District Agricultural Officer is the Secretary of the Board concerned.

The functions and duties of the Board are to assist and advise all the officers engaged on, or connected with, the schemes of rural development approved by the Government, to supervise the work of taluka development boards (when established in the district); to formulate schemes for the improvement of rural areas for submission to the Government through proper channels; and to act generally as a focus for all rural development activities.

Military Appointments

POONA, August 10, (P. T. I.): Brigadier D. A Surve, now in charge of administration, Southern Command, will shortly take over as the Commander of the Poona Sub-Area, it was announced here today.

Briadier Surve will relieve Brigadier H. M. Mohite who is proceeding to Ranchi as Brigadier in charge of administration H. Q. Eastern Command.

The other appointments announced are: Brigadier P. S. Chowdhury, will be Brigadier in charge administration H. Q. Southern Command and Brigadier E. Habibullah, will take over command of Bangalore Sub-Area from Brigadier Visheshar Nath Singh.

COMEDY AT VIDYA BHAVAN THEATRE

"Independent Players'" First Performance

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In these days of high ideals and noble causes, it is rather refreshing to hear of a group of people doing something "just because they like it". Such apparently is the case with the newly formed group called the 'Independent Players" which consists of a number of amateur players of experience who like the stage and are enthusiastic enough to translate this enthusiasm into action.

For their first production they have chosen a well-known comedy in 3 Acts, "George and Margaret".

"George and Margaret" by Gerald Savory presents an amusing picture of a typical English family and the turmoil created in the household by the prospect of a visit from George and Margaret "two ghastly people".

The cast includes Eugenie Roodhuyzen, Pilloo Umrigar, Silloo Seervai, Bill Linford, Alan Butterworth, Khushroo Captain, Cecil Raymond and Philip Thomas.

This comedy will be presented at Bombay's new Bharati Vidya Bhuvan Theatre, behind Wilson College, Chowpatti. Tickets are priced at Rs. 10, 5-4, and 2-8, (including tax) and are available at S. Rose and Co. Rampart Row, Bombay.

The lighting has been designed by Deryck Jeffereis.

The production is by John Reynolds and Bill Linford.

The direction is by Adi Marzban.

JATH MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

Indifference And Incompetence

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Government of Bombay has declared the Jath Municipality incompetent and superseded it for one year, from August 10, 1949.

The principal grounds on which the Government decided to supersede the Municipality are:

1. The Municipal administration is far from satisfactory and is deteriorating gradually; (2) the present body, which consists of 11 members, is absolutely indifferent and has no interest in the municipal administration. Five members, including the President, have tendered their resignations and two more councillors are reported to be always inactive;

(3) the financial position of the Municipality is precarious and the Municipality has failed to improve it. The arrears on account of house tax and special sanitary cess are very heavy and the Municipality has failed to take prompt steps to recover them; and (4) the Municipality is not able to pay the salary and allowances of its staff at adequate rates with the result that the staff is always dissatisfied.

The Commissioner, Central Division, has been instructed to appoint a suitable person to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the superseded Municipality.

ENCOURAGING BUNDING WORKS

Bombay Experiment

BOMBAY, Wednesday.—The Government of Bombay has decided to encourage small-scale bunding works in the Province by way of free technical advice and grant of tagai loans and subsidy to cultivators.

The scheme will be started, as an experimental measure, in Sholapur and Poona districts, for one year, in the first instance. At the end of this period, the Government will consider the question of extending the scheme to other districts of the Province.

Oriental Conference

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The fifteenth session of the All-India Oriental Conference will be held in Bombay on November 5, 6 and 7. The Conference was started some 30 years ago in Poona. It holds it sessions generally once every two years. The last session was due in 1947, but owing to unavoidable difficulties it was actually held only in October 1948, at Darbhanga, Bihar.

In addition to the usual 13 sections dealing with the different aspects of Orientalia, the Bombay session will have five more on the provincial languages of Bombay, namely, Marathi, Gujrati, Kannada, Hindi and Urdu. All Oriental scholars are invited to attend the session and contribute papers embmodying their research in the fields of their choice. Lovers of Oriental literature, history and culture are also requested to attend and contribute to the discussion of the points raised by specialists about their different aspects. Short summaries of papers intended to be read at the Conference should reach the Local Secretary, before September 1, papers before October 1. For further information write to the Local Secretary, C/o B.B.R.A. Society, Town Hall, Bombay 1.

Pharmacist Register

BOMBAY, Wednesday: The Government of Bombay has appointed a Registration Tribunal for the purpose of preparing a register of pharmacists in the Province under the Pharmacies Act, 1948. The personnel of the Tribunal is Mr. B. V. Patel (Chairman) and Messrs. M. L. Khorana and K. G. Anantnarayanan (Members.)

Armed Forces Academy

BOMBAY, Wednesday:— The last date for receipt of applications, at the Army Headquarters, A. G.'s Branch (SP2), New Delhi, for admission to the Technical University Graduates' Course (2nd), commencing in January 1950 at the Armed Forces Academy, Dehra Dun, has been extended upto August 15, 1949.

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TODAY

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Muslim: Savval 15, 1368.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 13, 1318.
Sunrise 6-18 a.m., Sunset 7-9 p.m.
Hightide 01-12, 13-42, Lowtide 07-05, 19-56.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY AUTOMOBILE EMPLOYEES' UNION: A meeting of all watchmen, drivers, and sepoys of automobile concerns in Bombay at the Union office at Vithal Sadan, Congress House, today at 6-30 p.m.

MEDICAL COUNCIL RE-ORGANISATION

Majority To Be Elected

BOMBAY, Wednesday: A majority of elected members on the Bombay Medical Council and a joint electorate for the election of representatives of the general medical profession are provided in a Bill to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912. The Council, at present, consists of 13 members, including the President.

Six of the members and the President are nominated by the Provincial Government and the other six members are elected by graduates and licentiates. The proposed Council will have 14 members, five of them nominated by the Government and nine elected. The President is to be elected by the members amongst themselves.

All the five members proposed to be nominated by the Government will not necessarily be medical practitioners. The Government will be free to nominate a member of the legal profession or a member of the Bombay Legislature, if necessary, who can guide the deliberations of the Council when it is considering cases regarding disciplinary action against medical practitioners.

Six Lakhs For Propagating Gita

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, August 10: Swami Vidyanandji, a well-known scholar of Gita has declared that he would give a donation of six lakhs of rupees to Gita society for propaganda in favour of Gita here and abroad.

Hiralal Khetsi, a Bombay merchant who was arrested for selling two half bales of cloth without authorisation in 1946 was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500 or in default to suffer three months imprisonment by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Bombay on Wednesday.

DON'T BE MISLED BY PROPAGANDA

Mr. Nanda's Call To Labour

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"YOU should remember that the poor and the downtrodden have to be raised and this cannot be done if you go by the wrong path that is being preached by some interested parties in the country, who are misleading you," said Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing, addressing a meeting of mill workers in the compound of New Pratap Mills, at Dhulia, last evening.

The Minister is on a tour of East and West Khandesh Districts. He is paying a visit to Amalner today and Jalgaon tomorrow.

Mr. Nanda narrated his long association with labour, whom he had served for over a quarter of a century. He said that he had personally known the sorrows of the labourers and had visited thousands of their houses. He had also known how they were being tyrannized in the past and added, The things have changed with the advent of freedom."

He exhorted the workers to make the fullest use of the conciliation machinery created by the Government for settling their disputes with the management, instead of making an indiscriminate use of the strike weapon. He recalled how methods of arbitration and conciliation were followed by the Ahmedabad workers under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi to their advantage.

PATIENCE

Mr. Nanda said that he had accepted a post in the Ministry only to do, through the Government machinery, what he could not do by staying outside. He admitted that what the worker was getting was not sufficient for him and that he deserved to get more and added, "But he cannot get it by resorting to anti-social methods."

The Minister reminded his audience that there would be no progress without peace and that all beneficial changes could not be brought about overnight.

Later, the Minister paid a visit to the labour welfare centre in the city where he inspected the various activities conducted by the Centre. He also went to the Hatkarwadi and complimented its inhabitants on their loyalty to the Government. He inspected the workers' literacy and charkha classes conducted by the labour welfare department.

In the morning, Mr. Nanda addressed Congress workers of the district in their Shibir and stressed the need for service and sacrifice on their part in order to reach their ideal, which was still far away. Earlier, he performed the Flag hoisting ceremony at the Shibir.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON CONGRESS WORKER

Bookie's Son Arrested

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mohamed Syed Khatal, son of a bookie recently arrested by the Nagpada Police, was taken into custody by the Nagpada Police yesterday on charge of alleged assault on a Congress worker working with the Nagpada District Congress Committee.

Mohamed, the Police believe, suspected that the Nagpada Congress Committee workers were responsible for the arrest of his father and accordingly decided to take revenge on the workers. He went to the office of the Nagpada Congress Committee and started abusing the Congress workers in the office, the Police state.

Not satisfied with this performance, he is further alleged to have dragged one of the Congress workers and assaulted him.

The injured Congress worker is lying in J.J. Hospital.

Cloth Shop Broken Open

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A cloth shop situated in Church Gate Street was broken open and cloth worth Rs. 8,000 was stolen late on Tuesday night. The Princess Street Police with whom a complaint was lodged, after some enquiries, today arrested the watchman of the shop on suspicion. The police are making further investigation.

RADIO

THURSDAY, Aug. 11.

BOMBAY—A

7-30 a.m. Bhore Bhaee (U. M. Maniar) 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 W. Khan (Sitar) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Sardar Mansoor (Thumri) 8-45 News (G) 12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Gujarati Geet 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay—B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 Shankarrao Pote (Bhimpalas) 5-15 Digambar Kadekar (M Bhavgeet) 5-30 As in Bombay—B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Shankarrao Pote (Barwa) 6-40 Waheed Khan (Kachua Been) 7-0 Topic of Day 7-10 Locals 7-15 Digambar Kadekar (M Bhavgeeten) 7-30 Sardar Mansoor (Ghazal) 7-45 Naat Aur Geet 8-0 Waheed Khan (Kachua Been) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay—B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay—B 10-0 Maneck Bhagat (Piano Grieg) 10-20 Jascha Heifetz (Will) 10-30 Eileen Farrell: Soprano 10-45 Leon Goosens and Liverpool Phil. Orch.

BOMBAY—B

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Goswami Brahmanand (Vocal) & 30 News (M) 8-45 Vimal Gawankar (Vocal) 12-45 p.m. As in Bombay—A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Digambar Kadekar (M Bhavgeet) 1-10 Bhav Sangeet 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Vanita Mandal 4-20 As in Bombay—A 5-30 Children's Half-Hour 6-0 Sardar Mansoor (Dadra) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay—A 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Shankarrao Pote (Behag) 8-30 Shad Darshan (Nyayat: Talk in Gujarati) 8-45 "Vimal Gavankar" Roopak in Gujarati: 9-0 Vimal Ganvankar (Vocal) 9-20 C. A Maniar (Gujarati Geets) 9-30 Swar Mudrika (Records by S. N. A. Rizvi) 9-45 Sport Folio (E) 10-0 Goswami Brahmanand (Vocal).

THE WEATHER

POONA, Aug. 10 (PTI.) Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (IST) on August 10, 1949:

Ahmedabad 89 78 0.7 17.9 minus 1.3 Allahabad 88 78 0.8 17.8 minus 3.2 Bangalore 82 67 0 19.4 plus 11.3 Baroda 89 77 T 16.7 minus 5.3 BOMBAY 83 74 1.2 50.8 plus 2.6 Calcutta 91 80 0.3 28.0 minus 0.5 Colombo 86 77 0 19.7 plus 5.1 Delhi 93 79 0 19.0 plus 6.7 Hyderabad 88 73 0 10.7 minus 1.3 Madras 92 75 0.4 9.8 plus 2.9 Mahabaleshwar 65 61 2.5 7.1 plus 2.6 Nagpur 82 73 0.7 33.7 plus 6.5 Patna 85 81 0 31.4 plus 8.9 Poona 79 70 T 7.1 minus 5.4 Surat 87 78 0.1 25.7 minus 2.9 Sholapur 77 71 0.2 11.9 plus 2.

There has been well-distributed rain over the region from the Konkan and Gujarat to Assam, in the East Punjab and the hills of the west United Provinces. There has been local rain in southest Madras and the north Madras Coast. Locally, heavy falls are reported from the north Central Provinces.

FORECAST UNTIL 11TH EVENING:—Rainfall will decrease in Gujarat, the East Punjab and the west Central Provinces. There will be widespread rain in Northeast India outside Orissa, in the east United Provinces, the northeast Central Provinces. Vindhya Pradesh and the Konkan. Rainfall will also occur locally in the hills of the west United Provinces in the southeast Central Provinces. the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad Isolated heavy falls of rain are likely in the near Chota Nagpur and the northeast Central Provinces.

"Mental Survey" Of 3,000 Bombay Students

PLAN TO DETECT NEUROTIC TRAITS: THREE COLLEGES SELECTED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A MENTAL survey of about three thousand students from three City colleges, is proposed to be undertaken shortly by the Indian Council for Mental Hygiene.

This was revealed at the annual general meeting of that body which was held at the Bombay Secretariat, on Wednesday evening under the presidentship of Sir Ivan H. Tamson, former Adviser to the Government of Bombay.

Three colleges, viz, an Arts College, a Medical College and a Teachers' Training College, will be selected for the purpose.

The survey will be for the purpose of detecting or identifying, those among the 3,000 students, who have more than an average share of neurotic traits or traits which are found in people who later on become insane. The worst type that fall in this category are known as victims of Schizophrenia.

This mental malady occurs mostly in young people of age-groups of 20 to 30.

PSYCHIATRIC GUIDANCE

The Council will offer such cases, psychiatric guidance or counselling or thorough psychotherapeutic treatment.

This timely aid, will save a good many such cases from the clutches of Schizophrenia and lesser manifestations of insanity.

Dr. K. R. Masani, the eminent city psychiatrist, who is also Chairman of the Executive Committee and a member of the Excentive Board of the World Federation of Mental Health, speaking on the occasion reviewed the mental health measures which were being taken by the World Health Organisation, the U.N.E.S.C.O., and the World Federation for Mental Health.

He said that the mental hospitals in the country needed a good deal of improvement.

The real problem facing the country was the complete lack of qualified psychiatrists.

Whereas the country needed 18,000 qualified psychiatrists there were hardly 12 or 15.

He calculated that there must be at least 12 lakhs of cases of insanity among India's 300 million. As against this there was accommodation for only 12,000 cases in all the mental asylums and hospitals in the country which meant that there were a hundred times fewer mental hospitals than the country's requirements demanded.

There were only one or two qualified psychiatric social workers, throughout India, instead of the thousands that were needed.

RIVERS IN SPATE IN SAURASHTRA

Tempo Of Soil Erosion Accelerated

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, August 10: While the major catastrophe consequent on the confluent flood in the river Sinhan has happily been averted in the three neighbouring villages in the Jam-Khambhalia-Mahal, the swollen currents of rivers elsewhere in Saurashtra have inundated the Ghed by what is popularly called "chhel" in the Junagadh and Porbander State river systems.

The flood in the river Minsar rushed headlong into the very purlieus of Rana-Khirsara, Valotra and Kandorna, even as the Sorathi and Vartoo rivers in spate overspread the Barda hillside villages and sapped the foundations of the mud-habitations of the poorer people, who were "a little below the most meagre comfort and a little above the nearest reach of starvation."

The same fate overtook the mud-houses at Vadal, Makhiala, Majevdi, etc., owing to incessant rainfall and unabated flood in the river Uben and its tributaries for three days. The village-wall was breached at Majevdi, whose manure-pits were filled to repletion. Harijanvas, Kolivad and Wahreewad were cut off from other localities and a centrally situated oil mill looked like an islet. One Kunbi youth, lost his life in the flood at Majevdi.

EROSION

The rapid run-off of the flooded rivers, due principally to the destruction of forest or scrub jungle and the extraction of stumps and roots owing to excessive and indiscriminate grazing of famine-stricken herds and flocks, accelerated the tempo of hill-erosion in the fields and denudation of the top-soil with its invaluable plant-food in the absence of field-embankments such as are being subsidised into existence by the Government of Bombay to combat silt-erosion.

The tree-planting drive inaugurated everywhere in Saurashtra today, coupled with the measures presently to be taken to control both sheet erosion and gulley erosion by contour-bunding, contour-trenching, gulley-plugging and the like would go a great way in changing the complexion of farming in Saurashtra.

MINOR'S MARRIAGE DECLARED VOID

Absence Of Father's Consent

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagwati).

Santosh Kumari Laicnand Mehra .. Petitioner.
vs.
Chimanlal Manilal Kapur .. .. Respondent.

An interesting decisions declaring the marriage between the petitioner and the respondent under the Special Marriage Act of 1872 to be null and void on the ground that though at the time of her marriage, the petitioner had not completed the age of twenty-one years, she had not obtained the consent of her father to the marriage as required by Section 2(3) of that Act, was given by His Lordship at the Bombay High Court last Thursday.

The petitioner, along with her family, came away from Amritsar to Bombay about a year and a half ago during the communal disturbances which took place there and stayed at Dadar. The respondent who was their neighbour at Amritsar and who had given them considerable assistance in the process of evacuation also came down to Bombay and renewed his acquaintance with the petitioner's family. Familiarity grew up between the petitioner and the respondent, and ultimately on September 17, 1948, they secretly went to the office of the Registrar of Marriages and purported to go through the formalities of marriage before him. The petitioner being at this time only 16 years of age, the consent of her father or guardian was required under Section 2(3) of the Act. The consent of the father not being available, the respondent's uncle one Hariram Madanram Kapur was put forward before the Registrar as the guardian of the petitioner who consented to the marriage. The petitioner, however, never resided with the respondent but continued to live in her father's house right up to the time the present petition was filed by her, through her father as her next-friend, praying that her marriage with the respondent be declared null and void and of no legal effect whatever.

PETITIONER IS UNDER AGE

On the evidence, His Lordship held that at the time of her marriage the petitioner was under 21 years of age, and that her father had not given his consent to the marriage.

Differing from a decision of a Special Bench of the Nagpur High Court reported in I.L.R. 1946 Nag. 1, on a construction of Section 2 of the Act in the light of Sections 10 and 17 of that Act, His Lordship held that the "conditions" laid down in Section 2 of the Special Marriage Act were not merely directory but were mandatory in character and must be complied with in order to constitute a proper and valid marriage under the Act. His Lordship stated that he was fortified in this conclusion of his by an unreported decision of our High Court given on February 28, 1946 in the case of P.B. Bilimoria vs. S. P. Bilimoria.

His Lordship then dealt with the doctrine of "factum valet" on which the respondent relied which according to which as observed by the Privy Council (26 I.A. 113 at 144), "the factum or external act would not be void in law merely by reason of a directory text not having been complied with." His Lordship held that the doctrine of "factum valet" had no application when there were mandatory provisions contained in a statute. In his Lordship's opinion it applied only in those cases where the texts of Hindu Law were directory. His Lordship stated that if the parties chose to marry not according to Hindu Law but according to the Special Marriage Act, they must observe all the conditions laid down therein and could not invoke a doctrine belonging to their personal law in regard to the marriage. His Lordship also negatived the respondent's contention that the suit having been filed through the father as a next-friend, and the minor petitioner herself not having come into the witness-box to say that she desired a declaration of ullity, no relief should be granted on the petition, as in His Lordship's opinion a minor had no volition of her own. In the result His Lordship granted to the petitioner a decree declaring her marriage with the respondent to be null and void.

Mr. M. V. Desai, Mr. K. T. Desai and Mr. G. C. Sanghvi instructed by Messrs. Mankodi and Co. appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. J. C. Forbes instructed by Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal & Co., appeared for the respondent.

HOUSEWIFE GAGGED AND ROBBED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Three young men dressed like collegians committed a daring roberry at Goregaon, a suburb of Bombay, yesterday when lonely housewife was gagged and robbed of all her gold ornaments and jewels at the point of a knife in broad daylight.

It is estimated that they escaped with a booty of more than Rs. 12,000 before any neighbour could be informed of the outrage committed on a defenceless woman. Vigorous investigations are proceeding at the instance of the Andheri Police.

Mrs. Iyengar, wife of Mr. B. K. G. Iyengar, an electric engineer, was alone in her house yesterday, when three young collegians entered the house and asked for a glass of water to quench their thirst. The housewife readily agreed to this request and went in to bring the water. Meanwhile, the three intruders entered the drawing room and seated themselves comfortably.

Later, making sure that there was no one in the house they threatened Mrs. Iyengar at the point of a knife and removed all the ornaments which she was wearing at that time. They also gagged the poor woman and ransacked the house and bolted away before an alarm could be raised by the woman.

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ANOTHER SCINDIA-BUILT SHIP TO SAIL THE SEAS

S. S. "Jalaprakash" Launched

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT VIZAGAPATAM

VIZAGAPATAM, August 8.

THE LAUNCHING ceremony of "Jalaprakash", the third 8,000 tonner built at Scindia Shipyard at Vizagapatam was performed on Monday, August 8, 1949 by Dr. C. Ramalinga Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University. The ceremony was typically Indian and commenced at 7-30 a. m. with Vedic Hymns invoking the blessings of Varuna, Lord of Wind and Water.

Mrs. Sumati Shantikumar, a Director of the company, assisted Dr. Reddy in performing the ceremony.

Among the distinguished gathering that witnessed the ceremony were, Mr. Arthur S. Lall, Director General of Indian Shipping, Mr. Pritchard, Lloyd's Surveyor, Calcutta, Capt. G. Gowland, Naval Officer-in-Charge, Vizagapatam, Mr. S. Nanjudiah, Fort Administrative Officer, Vizag and Mr. P. V. Chalapathi Mudaliar, Collector.

SCHOLAR-INDUSTRIALIST CONTACT

Welcoming Dr. Reddy on behalf of the Scindia Organisation, Mr. S. J. Pandya, Scindias' Joint General Manager, referred to the remarkable services of Dr. Reddy to Andhra Desa particularly in the sphere of University education. Dr. Reddy realised, Mr. Pandya said, that the new India of today needed closer contact between the intellectuals and scholars on the one hand and the leaders of Commerce and Industry on the other.

Referring to the establishment of the Shipbuilding industry at Visakhapatnam, Mr. Pandya observed that it was significant that the Yard had been built up and brought to its present position irrespective of provincial considerations and with the co-operative effort of capital and commercial experience from one part and trained and skilled man-power from another part of the country.

PROGRESS SO FAR

Continuing, Mr. Pandya observed: "Although the foundation-stone of the Yard was laid in 1941, due to policy of the foreign Government, the work of building large ocean-going ships could be commenced only in the middle of 1946. During the last three years, the Company has completed in this Yard, for its own requirements, three ships costing about Rs. 1½ crores. The ships already launched from this Yard are giving very satisfactory service."

Mr. Pandya added that with a view to achieving economic working of the Yard, there should be minimum six shipbuilding berths and the production should be at least to the extent of three crores of rupees per year.

Concluding his address, Mr. Pandya said: "It is essential, nay, vitally important from every point of view, that this the only Shipbuilding Yard that the country has, should be developed to its full capacity of eight slipways with corresponding workshops, etc. Needless to say that such expansion needs a lot of money which, it is difficult for private enterprise to supply in the conditions prevailing today. We have, therefore, placed the whole matter before our national Government who have been giving active and sympathetic consideration to this question. It is hoped that the activities of the Yard will continue uninterrupted."

THE LAUNCHING

Responding to Mrs. Sumati Shantikumar's request, Dr. Reddy painted the auspicious Swastik mark with kumkum on the bow of the ship and sprinkled rice, flower petals, etc. Dr. Reddy then garlanded the ship and said:

"I have pleasure in naming this vessel "Jalaprakash" and wish her every success. May good fortune and prosperity be with her and all those connected with her."

On a signal of readiness being received, Dr. Reddy broke a cocoanut on the ship, pushed an electric button and exactly at the appointed time (8-29 A.M.) the ship glided down the slipway slowly and gracefully amidst the cheers and excitement of the vast gathering.

A noteworthy feature about this launching is that about 19000 bananas together with other greasing materials were used on the Launching ways to enable the ship to glide smoothly down the slipway.

Addresses of Welcome were then presented to Dr. Reddy by the Scindia Shipyard Staff Association and Scindia Shipyard Labour Union.

A MORAL ASSOCIATION

Dr. Reddy then addressed the gathering: Thanking the Company for their invitation to launch the third India-built ocean-going liner, Dr. Reddy referred to the near neighbourhood between the Shipyard and the Andhra University and observed that he would like this physical neighbourhood to be developed into a moral association. The Shipyard could give employment, Dr. Reddy said, to the students and graduates of the University and the University should organise courses of special significance to Shipbuilding.

DAUNTLESS SPIRIT

"The career and progress of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company" Dr. Reddy said, "could be viewed from two aspects, the moral and the material. The Scindias had to go through very, very difficult times but such was the dauntless spirit of the Scindia organisation that in spite of adverse breezes, its light never flickered; it kept bright and steady. On the side of the material progress of Scindias, one notes the fine fleet that flies their flag and roams the seas laden with cargoes and passengers. In my view, the Scindias and concerns like the Tatas are part of the moral equipment of India in no less than its material. Think of the courage with which they faced odds and handicaps under the old regime and their spirit of adventure. They braved adversity and did not come out like butterflies in the warm light of day. That is an example for all of us to follow in our different lines of life.

"We all realise", Dr. Reddy went on, "the tremendous responsibilities that have devolved on us as a result of August 15th 1947, which marks a new era in our history. We have now to meet with our own resources and efforts all the needs and requirements of defence and security. These, though primarily military have to be sustained by scientific and industrial progress at the highest levels. We cannot be a first class power if we have to depend on foreign countries for the importation of our armaments, our cruisers and planes and our industrial and commercial plant and machinery. Shipbuilding has the highest importance in the general category of security provisions."

NEED FOR MORE CAPITAL

Continuing, Dr. Reddy observed, "It is obvious that Scindias cannot raise the very large amount of capital that is required to perfect their shipbuilding organisation. Shipbuilding under the present conditions of supply of materials and facilities for production cannot be an economic proposition within the strength of this or any other Company to shoulder. They have already spent some crores on the Visakhapatnam Shipyard. They have not yet been able to organise the construction of boilers, engines, electrical apparatus, and other necessaries. To adequately expand and develop the Shipyard, to meet in fair measure our national requirements it would require another nine or ten crores. Capital, whatever the cause of it, is at present shy; and money cannot be raised by issuing additional shares or debentures."

STATE RELIEF WANTED

Proceeding further, Dr. Reddy referred to the liberal State Aid, protection and other measures of assistance to Shipbuilding adopted by even advanced countries like England and America.

"It is high time", Dr. Reddy said, "that Government intervened and adopted some effective method of relieving the Scindias, and themselves undertaking the expansion and improvement of the Yard, the construction of a drydock and other requirements. Without loss of time, this Shipyard, and perhaps other Shipyards, must be developed sufficiently to serve our national purposes in ample measure, leaving a margin for possible casualties of war. I understand that Government are on the verge of taking a decision on this matter. I hope it will be taken soon and in such wise as to guarantee a big future for this Shipyard. Whatever the cost, we cannot afford to neglect Shipbuilding. We must build, build soon and build in sufficient numbers."

IMPORTANCE OF MERCANTILE MARINE

Pointing out the national importance of a Mercantile Marine, Dr. Reddy stated, "Government will find in our Mercantile Marine an assured source of National income which will free them in considerable measure from their sterling and dollar problems and perplexities. They want us to produce more so that we may expect more and more and secure the necessary exchange. Here, in Shipping and its voyages we have an immense amount of invisible exports, a steady ever-increasing flow, not liable to the fluctuations to which commodities are subject. It is one of the best means of increasing our exports and reducing adverse balances."

S. S. "JALAPRAKASH"

The s.s. "Jalaprakash" is the third ship in the series of 8,000 tonners built by Scindia Shipbuilding Yard, Visakhapatnam, and the construction of a fourth similar ship is also well under way. She is a single-screw cargo steamer having a deadweight capacity of 8,000 tons on a draft of 25 feet. The vessel's dimensions are: Overall length 415 feet, moulded breadth 52 ft. and moulded depth 30'6". The vessel is propelled by a single screw triple expansion reciprocating engine, developing 2,600 horse power. The steam of the motive power will be supplied by three coal-fired single-engined "Scotch Boilers". The vessel is designed for a trial speed of 11-1/2 knots. The accommodation for the officers and crew and twelve passengers is being arranged in accordance with the latest convention adopted at the International Maritime Conference at Seattle.

Rajaji observing the devices used at the Aarey Milk Colony.

'ONE OF BOMBAY'S GREATEST UNDERTAKINGS'

Rajaji's Comment On Aarey Milk Colony

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India paid a visit, early this morning, to the Aarey Milk Colony about two miles away from Goregaon Station on the B. B. and C. I. route.

Commenting on the scheme, the Governor-General said that it was one of the greatest undertakings of the Bombay Government and would make or mar its reputation.

Earlier the method of "toning down" of the milk was explained to the Governor-General. By this is meant the adding of a small proportion of skimmed milk and water to the pure product. Rajaji was then reported to have observed that "toning down" of the milk was nothing more than adulteration, and it was likely to cause unfavourable reactions among the people. It was not proper, he said, to sell milk which was "toned down" at the rate of six annas a seer to those who could not afford buying it in its pure form at a higher price. The milk should be sold at a standard rate to all without any distinction.

The Governor-General was taken around the milk colony and was shown the dairy buildings from the Observation post. He was later shown the reservoir, and the proposed site for the dairy fodder farm. Arriving at Unit 5 of the scheme. His Excellency was taken around the stables, where he inspected the cattle, examining the fodder troughs and the feeding arrangements.

His Excellency is reported to have been impressed with the undertaking, which he did not expect to have been conducted on its present large scale. He warned the farm officials against too hasty acceptance of artificial inseminations, and said that its effects on some of the cattle should be studied before the experiment could be carried out on more animals.

The Governor-General sipped a glass of the Aarey milk before his departure.

Accompanying the distinguished visitor, was Mr. B. G. Kher, Bombay's Premier, Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister and Rani Maharaj Singh. Several Government officials were also present.

Arrangements made for the Press in the colony during the Governor-General's visit were unsatisfactory. Press Representatives were confined in one of the rooms, at Unit 5 of the colony, for over an hour and were not permitted to accompany the Governor-General on his tour round the colony. It was only when His Excellency visited Unit 5 that they met him. The result of such an arrangement was that a full record of the Governor-General's impressions and opinions could not be fully and authentically made.

Rajaji is planting an 'Ashok tree at the Observation Post of the Colony.

Dead Body Recovered

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

the dead body of an unidentified male, apparently a christian aged about 30 years was found floating in the sea about 30 yards away from the shore entangled in bushes opposite Pande Sanatorium, Cuffe Parade, Colaba this evening. The body which was highly decomposed has been removed by the Colaba Police to the J.J. Hospital Morgue.

CUTTING DOWN FOOD GRAINS IMPORTS

K. C. Bhatia's Plea For Stepping Up Production

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Kalianji C. Bhatia, President of the All-India Importers Association, addressing the association today, made a plea for the stepping up of food production to make the country self-sufficient and suggested that each province should specialise in growing products which form the staple food of its population. This specialisation was the only way to cut down the imports of foodstuffs from foreign countries, he said.

Mr. Bhatia added that there had been suggestions for the banning of imports. But as the Indian consumer was not inclined to accept whatever was placed before him but chose his purchases, Government would not be doing the consumer a fair turn by cutting imports.

With regard to the buying capacity of the people, the speaker said that consumer capacity had dwindled because "revenues were lost by fads regarding prohibition", with the result that even necessities had gone beyond the reach of the people.

In conclusion the speaker said that even when cuts in imports became imperative, a small but steady flow of imported consumer goods would be necessary to check the inflationary trend.

MOVE TO BUY PIPE-LINE

Deal May Cost Municipality Over A Lakh Of Rupees

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Municipal Commissioner has proposed that the Municipality must spend approximately Rs. 1,98,000, exclusive of Sales Tax and buy up 15 miles of pipe-line, running between Bombay and Bhusaval. The actual cost of purchase is Rs. 1,78,200, the rest of the amount being required for digging the pipes and transporting them to the Municipal Stores Yard.

This line was laid by the Defence Department of the Government of India during the war. Part of the line is on Bombay Municipal land from Sion to Agra Road crossing. The whole line was put out of commission after the war.

The pipe line which consists of 6-inch pipes, has now been sold by the Disposals Department to a private firm, which has now offered to sell those sections of the line which run through Municipal land, to the Bombay Municipality.

The Municipal Commissioner has intimated to the Standing Committee of the Corporation that the rate of Rs. 2-4 per foot at which the pipes are offered compares favourably to the market rate of Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5 and he proposes to buy it. He has also stated that the pipes can be used in the City for the Municipal pipe-laying schemes after encasing them in concrete, as also in the Sewage Pumping and Compressor Stations.

The proposal which came before the Municipal Standing Committee this afternoon was postponed.

RAID ON REFUGEE CAMP

Property Looted By Armed Gang

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, August 10: Great sensation prevailed in Kalol in Mehsana district when an armed gang of fifty persons raided a refugee camp, near the power house, and looted property worth about Rs. 25,000.

The raiders employed axes in their attack and resorted to firing when the refugees offered resistance. Eighteen persons were injured in the encounter out of whom the condition of three is serious.

Parsee Woman Commits Suicide

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Manekbai D. Madan, a 70-year-old Parsee woman residing at Cama Villa, Turner Road, Bandra reported to have committed suicide by setting fire to her clothes today. Her dead body was taken charge of by the Bandra Police from her residence and removed to Bhabha Hospital morgue.

A chit was found under the pillow of the deceased in which she stated that she was tired of her life due to ill health and therefore had decided to end her life.

POLIO IN PARLE ANDHERI AREA

Warning To Residents

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. V. C. Bhide, Medical Officer of Health, Parle-Andheri Borough Municipality has issued the following warning:—As some cases of Anterior Polio-Myelitis or Infantile Paralysis have occurred in the Municipal area, the following information is published to enable the public to take necessary precautions and to prevent its spread:—

(1) It is essentially a children's disease, though Adults are also to a certain extent susceptible to it. (2) The disease is caused by a virus which is detected in the nose and throat of patients. (3) It is now known that virus of Polio-myelitis enters through the digestive tract and it is detected in the faces of persons suffering from the disease. (4) Apparently healthy persons, even adults, may spread the infection by being carriers without suffering from the disease. (5) Milk is considered to be a vehicle of infection. (6) There are two phases of the disease. Initial stage is of fever with headache, nausia and vomitting. It lasts for about five days. Next stage is of pain in the back and limbs, stiffness in the neck and spine and then paralysis sets in.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN

(1) All cases should be reported to the Medical Officer of Health. Even suspected cases should be reported. (2) If possible the patient should be removed to a hospital. (3) If the case is treated in the house, all the discharges should be disinfected in Lysotol solution 1 in 20 which will be available free of cost from the Municipality on request. (4) Water and Milk should be boiled. (5) Food should be protected from flies as much as possible. (6) Fatigue and chill should be avoided.

"TOWN MEETING" IN DELHI

Prominent Indians To Take Part

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10: The names of six prominent speakers who will participate in a series of afternoon seminars scheduled as part of a week-long programme of forums and round-table discussions planned for visiting members of the American round-the-world "Town Meeting" party due here on Friday have been announced.

Devadas Gandhi, Editor of the HINDUSTAN TIMES and Indian delegate to the U.N. Sub-commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, will participate along with Prof. M. Mujeeb of Jamia Milia Institute in the first seminar, on Saturday. The subject will be "India's Role in World Affairs".

Two other seminars on Sunday, August 14, and Tuesday, August 16, will be devoted to "The Relation of Point Four to India" and "The Social and Political Ideals of Gandhi". Speakers on Sunday will include Sir Shri Ram, vice-president of the Indian Council of World Affairs, and T. T. Krishnamachari, member of the Constituent Assembly. Tuesday's speakers will be Horace Alexander, noted Quaker and a leader of the world pacifist movement, and Acharya Kripalani, ex-president of the Indian National Congress.

The seminars will be held at the Constitution Club.—USIS.

ELECTION TECHNIQUE IN SAURASHTRA

Socialist Criticism

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Aug. 10—The Socialist Party of Rajkot has outlined its reactions to the election technique sought to be adopted by common consent in the exercise of franchise for returning eligible candidates to the Rajkot City Municipality.

The Chief Minister of Saurashtra and the Secretary of the Saurashtra Congress Committee stated in the meetings they had addressed at Rajkot on August 1 and August 5 respectively, that the withdrawal of the Congress Party from contesting municipal elections this year on a party basis by no means precluded the possibility of its doing so in future municipal elections.

In the circumstances, the formation of a powerful all-party organisation for purposes of the municipal elections would, in the opinion of the Socialist Party, be a negation of democratic freedom, in as much as no candidate outside the closed corporation sought to be organised could hope to succeed against the nominee of the powerful organisation.

Proceeding, the Socialist Party remarks that it is all very well to talk about the desirability of returning really capable men to the municipalities. The electorate should be credited with sufficient good sense to discriminate between really capable men and glibly assertive charlatans. Bona fide mistakes made in one or two cases by the electorate in exercising its franchise with judgment and honesty is preferable to the calculated wisdom of a closed corporation.

REDS ARRESTED IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, August 10: Two prominent underground Communist workers were arrested today by Ahmedabad C.I.D. police outside Sarangpur locality.

The police raided a chawl believed to be a stronghold of Communists and arrested Dinanath Pradhan, Secretary B. B. and C. I. Railway Union and Umakant Makasi of Girni Kamgrah Union and siezed one cyclostyle machine and some Communist literature.

It may be recalled that Dinanath Pradhan was absconding since three months.

Water Supply To B. D. D. Chawls To Be Improved

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Hope of early relief in the water supply situation as it affects the 1,00,000 persons living in about 1,000 tenements in the B. D. D. chawls at Worli, is held out in a proposal to lay a new 30 inch main for a length of 3,300 feet from Globe Mills Pas sage to Road No. 13, Worli.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation which is being urged to take this up as a high priority item will raise a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs to meet the expense of laying this line. The Bombay Government have agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 25,000 per annum to the Municipality for a period of ten years to meet the interest and sinking fund charges on the loan.

As a part of the scheme to augment the city's water supply the Municipal Corporation has already given approval to two schemes. The first of these was to lay a 72 inch main between Nana's chowk and Malabar hill reservoir with its cross sections at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,19,300. This work has already been taken in hand and is making progress.

The other work was the laying of a 48 inch main from Sion Sluice House to the Bhandarwada Hill reservoir with cross connections at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,97,000. This work has been held over because of non-availability of steel. Meanwhile as a result of frequent complaints by the Director of the B. D. D. Chawls, Worli, the Municipal Commissioner wants the work of laying a pipe line to the Worli Reservoir, which is part of the bigger 25 lakhs scheme to be taken in hand as a priority item.

The proposal was accepted by the Standing Committee this afternoon.

KANPUR, Aug. 10 (PTI): Three police constables sustained injuries in a clash with members of leftist parties, who organised a procession in observance of "Anti-Commonwealth Day" here yesterday.

DR. ROY COMMENDS BENGAL ELECTIONS

Chance For People To Express Views

LONDON, August 10. P.T.I.: The Premier of West Bengal, Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy said in London today that when elections were held in his Province next January, the people would get an opportunity of expressing their views on events that had happened since August 15, 1947.

"One of the issues the representatives of the people will have to face at the election", he said, "will be what attitude the people should take towards anti-social elements in the Province".

Dr. Roy arrived in London last night from Stockholm, the Swedish capital, where he had been receiving treatment for a cataract on one of his eyes. He flies back to India on September 1 after just over two months in Europe.

FERTILE SOIL

He said: "It is impossible to estimate the strength of the communist organisation in West Bengal. They have been able to widen their activities in Bengal more than in any other part of India because Bengal has been an afflicted Province since 1942. The resultant economic and social situation has created a feeling of insecurity which has been very helpful from the point of view of Communist propaganda.

"Communism requires fertile soil. West Bengal certainly provides it. There are still one and half million homeless, helpless refugees without jobs, who have migrated from East Bengal. These are issues to be faced by the peoples representatives at the general election".

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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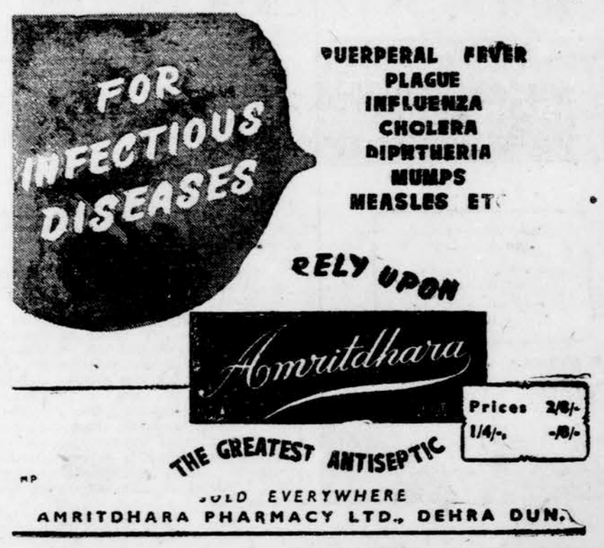
Tender forms containing available particulars of store, location, instruction to tenderers, opening date, conditions of sale and inspection permit, can be obtained from the Disposals offices at New Delhi|Calcutta|Bombay|Madras and Kanpur at Rs. 5|- per set in cash or money order.

Tenders should be addressed to the Director General of Disposals, Miscellaneous Metals and Hardware Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and should reach him by 4 p.m. on 9-9-1949.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,

NEW DELHI.



DAY OF UPSETS IN ST. XAVIER'S TABLE TENNIS

Velkar Gets The Better Of Khanchand In Five Games

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

This evening's programme in the St. Xavier's Open table tennis tournament proved to be the most disastrous for the seeded players who were making their first appearance in the event in the sixth round. No less than five of them had to accept defeat at the hands of lesser known players.

Playing after a long interval, Velkar seemed to have not lost any of his old doggedness in the game, and from the very start, Velkar put up very high ones for Khanchand to hit, and the result was that Khanchand made many fatal mistakes, and had the mortification of losing to his less-known opponent. Try as he would Khanchand could not do anything against the rock-like defence of Velkar, and if he tried to force the pace even a little Khanchand's smashes that were being hit with all the vigour, would either go into the net or go beyond the table. Losing the first two games, Velkar rose to the occasion, and returned each and every stroke that Khanchand made. Forcing his opponent into attacking desperately Velkar made Khanchand hit almost every stroke into the net.

In another surprising game, Burjor Cooper easily disposed off K. N. S. Narayanan in three straight games. A. I. Jacob the diminutive player put an end to the progress of the Madras player Venkatraman.

In the most interesting match in the mixed doubles event, K. H. Kapadia and Mrs. Banoo Cama beat B. A. Laljee and Suhasini Dharap.

The following were the results:—

Women's Doubles

SEMI-FINALS: Jaya Walawalkar and Suhasini Dharap beat Dhun Mistry and Dhun Munshi. 21-14, 21-15, 21-13; Meera Gajendrasingh and Gool Nasikwalla beat Banoo Cama and Mani Bharucha, 23-21, 21-11, 13-21, 23-21.

Juniors' Singles

QUARTER-FINALS: S. K. Thackersey beat S. S. Parekh, 21-8, 21-15; N. N. Mulla beat R. M. Merchant 22-24, 21-18, 21-19; J. M. Joshi beat N. Bajaj, 21-16, 16-21, 21-19; M. Lulla beat S. L. Bajaj, 21-9, 21-18.

Mixed Doubles

QUARTER-FINALS: D. H. Kapadia and Gool Nasikwalla beat J. Ezekiel and Maki Canteenwalla, 21-15, 21-13, 21-7; H. M. Khanchand and Jaya Walawalkar beat M. V. S. Vittal and Sunita Amladi, 21-13, 21-15, 21-18; U. M. Chandrana and Indu Desai beat J. S. Patkar and Mani Bharucha, 21-19, 21-18, 15-21, 21-12; K. H. Kapadia and Banoo Cama beat B. A. Laljee and Suhasini Dharap 19-21, 21-19, 21-18, 20-22, 21-13.

Men's Singles

SIXTH ROUND: U. M. Chandrana beat S. L. Shroff 21-14, 21-10, 21-9; K. H. Kapadia beat A. H. Desai, 21-14, 21-17, 21-13; P. Kumar w.o. N. Krishnamurti W. Kirloskar beat A. S. Amladi, 15-21, 21-17 21-16 21-17; V. M. Nadkarni beat B. P. Baliga 21-11, 16-21, 21-9, 21-16; S. N. Motiwalla beat S. K. Thackersey, 13-21, 21-19, 21-15, 21-13; V. V. Shanbag beat S. B. Jog, 21-16, 23-21, 21-14; B. S. Cooper beat K. N. S. Narayanan 21-17, 21-12, 21-12; O. Dyer beat J. E. Dastur, 19-21, 21-12, 21-11, 21-19; A. I. Jacob beat V. Venkatraman 15-21, 21-17, 21-13, 21-11; D. Somaya beat D. M. Irani, 22-20, 21-16, 21-11; D. H. Kapadia beat K. R. Chandorkar, 21-9, 22-20, 19-21, 21-16; B. A. Laljee beat K. S. Cooper, 21-10, 22-20, 21-13; C. G. Vellar beat H. M. Khanchand, 16-21, 19-21, 21-18, 21-19, 21-16; N. B. Mistry beat Ashok Amladi, 21-15, 21-16, 17-21, 21-8; M. V. S. Bittal beat V. V. Prabhu 21-12, 21-13, 21-12.

OILMEN'S SPLENDID PERFORMANCE

Senior Harwood League Football

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Burmah Shell put in one of their grand performances that have surprised many a league side this season and beat St. Francis Goans in their return Senior Division Harwood League engagement by three goals to one.

Shell deserved their win and Santiago gave another scintillating display as the spearhead of their attack. Peter also put in his usual runs down the left flank and was responsible for putting his side in the lead before the interval.

Eusebio gave St. Francis Goans the lead in the 9th minute when he headed a high one from Cajetan Braganza, but this lead was short lived for the Oilmen equalized through Rego. Peter had centred the ball into goal, Christopher fisted it feebly and Rego tapped it to send it to the nets.

A free kick chance came the Goans way but Walter D'Souza saw his shot hit the cross bar and go out of play. On the other hand Shell missed a chance of gaining the lead when Michael having beaten two defenders positioned himself well but shot wide.

Michael soon made amends for his earlier lapse by sending across a well flighted corner kick which beat the entire Goan defence and Peter headed it past Christopher to give Shell the lead before half time.

Few minutes after resumption Santiago sent in a rasping drive that put the issue beyond doubt and now Shell pinned the Goans to their territory and Christopher responded with some clever saves. When the Goans did break away to score Eagle affected some remarkable saves at the other end.

The teams:—

BURMAH SHELL:—

Eagle; H. Francis, Angelo; Noronha, Santan, Wilmer; Michael, Rego, Santiago, Pinto, Peter.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher, St. Anne, C. D'Costa; Agre, Reg Rodrigues, J. D'Costa; F. Rebeiro, C. Braganza, Walter D'Souza, Eusebio, V. D'Souza.

Referee: T. K. Mathai.

I.F.A. Shield Results

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14 (PTI.)

The following are the results of matches played in the I. F. A. Shield Tournament today:—

Brojobhusan Samity Berhampore (Bengal) one, Rangers one.

Bhowanipore-Two, Aryans.

Town Club (Silchar) two, 24-Parganas Dist. Assn.—nil.

Union Sporting (Khulna) Kulti Dist. Assn. one.

U. S. SCHOOLGIRL TO SWIM CHANNEL

DOVER, England, August 10 (U.P.A.): American schoolgirl Shirley May France might become involved in history's first swimming race across the English Channel, it was disclosed today.

Her father said that she planned to make an attempt on the first day of calm weather.

At the same time, Ted Temme, trainer of 18-year-old British Schoolboy Philip Mickman, said he had the same plans for his protege. Mickman already has lost to the tricky Channel currents and breakers this season.

Miss France's party ran into a slight setback today when they failed to hire John Burwill, the most experienced of the Channel swimming pilots.

Burwill who enthusiastically praised Shirley's swimming style, has three other swimmers booked for his services — Mickman, Mrs. Willie Van Rijsel Croes of Holland, and Elna Anderson of Denmark. Shirley's father and trainer and manager, Ted Worner, were given the names of three other pilots by Pilot Headquarters. One of them will be hired today.

Coach Harry Boudaikin explained why Shirley has not been given any of the six-hour endurance swims which are the feature most Channel swimming training schedules. Omission has caused considerable discussion in this Channel port.

Boudaikin said, "We have been taking her into the worst tides and currents we could find and two-hour workouts of that type are equivalent to many others. We wanted to avoid monotony as well since Shirley was in good shape when we got here and is now in perfect condition."

Charles Weighs 180 Lbs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (PTI-Reuter).

Ezzard Charles, holder of the World aervyweight title (American version) weighed in at twelve stone twelve pounds this afternoon for his title eight tonight at the Yankee Stadium here against Gus Lesnevich, former World light heavyweight champion.

Lesnevich scaled thirteen stone.

RUIA EXTENDED IN WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Kavarana In Fine Form In Collegiate Badminton

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Rival Colleges clashed against each other this evening in the collegiate Badminton tournament when Ruiates Miss Sumitra Nigudkar and Miss G. Tarapore snatched a narrow verdict over Miss Dhun Vakeel and Miss Puri of St. Xavier in the most thrilling match of the day.

Coming to the match proper Miss Sumitra Nigudkar did not receive much support from her partner while Xavierites made a very happy combination, and playing much inspired game won the first set at 15-10 before their opponents could realise what was happening.

In the second set Ruiaites played well and mainly because of some beautiful smashes by Miss Nigudkar they were able to win narrowly at 18-16.

Miss Nigudkar and her partner continued to play well in the third set consequently they won the set and the match at 15-11.

In the men's singles went second seeded Kavarana gave some fine exhibition of beautiful lobs and correct footwork, when he accounted for Wilsonian Prabhu at 15-5 and 15-11 while Mahesh Desai, the second string of Elphinstone College gave the impression that he is match for any of the seeded players.

Elphinstone College is in a strong position having lost only one match so far, while Ruia College has lost two matches one in Women's Singles and the other in Women's doubles.

Following were the results:

Men's Singles

Mahesh P. Desai (E.C. and R.I.S. 'B') beat C. J. Desai (Ismail 'A'), 15-7, 15-1, Oswal De Alves (St. Xavier 'A') beat S. N. Kunita (G.S.M. 'B'), 15-4, 15-2; P. B. Shashital (St. Xavier 'B') beat V. R. Jamalobad (V.J.T.I. 'A'), 15-9, 15-6; P. A. Kamath (Ruia 'B') beat C. T. Shah (Jai Hind 'A'), 15-8, 15-9; G. E. Annati (Khalsa 'A') w.o. S.T.C. 'B'; Raj Kumar Jain (National Medical 'A') beat R. M. Master (Bhavan's 'B'), 15-1, 15-1; I.C. Patel (G.M.C. "B") beat Kazi Kabir (Ismail 'B') 15-1, 15-6; Veterinary 'A' vs. Law 'A' (cancelled), M. R. Desai (Sydenham 'A') beat R. B. Pradhan (G.S.M. 'A') 15-3, 15-6; Ardeshir R. Kavarana (Podar 'A') beat G. M. Prabhu (Wilson 'B') 15-5, 15-1.

Women's Doubles

Miss P. Sanzgiri and Miss N. Uplikar (Wilson 'A') w.o. National Medical 'B'; Miss Prabha Gulati and Miss Meera Permanand (G.S.M. 'A') beat Miss C. G. Padnis and Miss P. Kotwal (Ruia 'B') 15-3, 15-3; Miss Sushila Rege and Miss Vasumati Oak (E. C. And R.I.S. 'B') beat Miss F. S. Marshall and L. Rodricks (S.T.C. 'A'), 15-1, 15-3; Miss Sumitra Nigudkar and Miss G. Tarapore (Ruia 'A') beat Miss Dhun Vakeel and Miss P. Pai (St. Xavier 'B'), 15-15, 13-14, 15-11; Miss T. Kelkar and Miss P. Limaye (Siddhartha 'A') w.o. National Medical College 'A'.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES
At the Elphinstone College
Men's Doubles

3 p.m. onwards: Jai Hind 'A' vs. Khalsa 'A'; G.M.C. 'B' vs. Nazim Shums and Dattatreya Dhongade (E. C. and R.I.S. 'B'); National 'B' vs. St. Xavier 'A'; Mahesh P. Desai and Vinayak P. Desai (E.C. and R.I.S. 'A') vs. National Medical 'B', Wilson 'A' vs. Ismail 'A'.

Mohanlal K. Bhopardikar and P. A. Kamath (Ruia 'A') vs. Wilson 'B'; Podar 'B' vs. Veterinary 'A'; G. S. M. 'A' vs. V.J.T.I. 'B'; S.T.C. 'A' vs. Bhavan's 'B'; National Medical 'A', vs. Sydenham 'A'; Law 'A' vs. Siddharta 'A'.

At The G.M.C. Court
Women's Doubles
3 P.M. ONWARDS

Miss Tehmi Vakeel and Miss Babette Suldhana (St. Xavier 'A') vs. Khalsa 'B'; G.M.C. 'A' vs. Ismail 'A'; Siddharth 'B' vs. Miss P. Sanzgiri and Miss N. Uplekar (Wilson 'A'); Miss Prabha Gulati and Miss Meera Permanand (G.S.M. 'A') vs. Miss Sushila Rege and Miss Vasumati Oak (E.C. and R.I.S. 'B'); Miss Sumitra Nigudkar and Miss G. Tarapore (Ruia 'A') vs. Miss T. Kelkar and Miss P. Limaye (Siddharth 'A'); Khalsa 'A' vs. Wilson 'B'; G.S.M. 'B' vs. G. M.C. 'B'; Miss Sindhu Phansalkar and Miss Mini Kanga (E.C. and R.I.S. 'A') vs. Ismail 'B'.

HARRY PARKS HAS NOT RECEIVED OFFER

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Harry Parks, former Sussex county batsman, stated today that he had not yet received an offer to act as coach to the Bengal Cricket Association during the coming winter.

"My application for an engagement last winter was received too late" added Parks. "but I was asked about the coming winter. I replied that I would be very pleased to consider an offer, but I have heard nothing more since."

Parks, who is umpiring in the County Championship match between Middlesex and Kent at Lords, beginning today, has been offered a four months engagement with an English Public School for next summer.

Gordon Richards Wins Five In A Row

BATH, August 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Britain's champion jockey, Gordon Richards, won the first five races here today. This gave him a total of eight successive winning mounts including three at Folkestone yesterday.

Among his five winners today was eight to one chance Chakita in the one mile Avon Handicap. His other winners were eleven to ten chance, Mr. Magic and Susa, Bois Des Isles and Persian Maid, all odds on favourites.

SUTCLIFFE'S GRAND CENTURY

New Zealanders All Out For 420 Against Essex

The New Zealand tourists went in to bat first against Essex and were dismissed for 420 run by the end of play.

The New Zealand cricketers met Essex here today in fine weather and on a good wicket and the tourists, winning the toss, took first innings.

Teams were:—

ESSEX:— T. S. Dodds, S. J. Cray, F. H. Vigar, S. C. Eve, D. J. Insole, R. Horsfall, T. N. Pearce, Ray Smith, Peter Smith, T. H. Wade, G. Pullinger.

NEW ZEALAND:— Bert Sutcliffe, V. J. Scott, J. R. Reid, W. A. Hadlee, M. P. Donnelly, F. B. Smith, F. H. L. Mooney, T. B. Burtt, C. Burke, H. B. Cave and G. P. Cresswell.

Mistakes in the field proved costly to Essex both Scott and Sutcliffe being missed before 25 runs appeared. Essex were resting Trevor Bailey, the England fast bowler in view of Saturday's Test Match and neither Pullinger nor Ray Smith, two other pace men, could extract any life out of a green pitch.

After an hour's play, however, the bowlers forced the batsmen to exercise care and even Sutcliffe usually a fluent stroke producer watched every ball carefully.

The score mounted steadily until at 79 Scott was beaten by one of Peter Smith's leg breaks which turned quickly into the stumps. Just afterwards Ray Smith who had changed to leg breaks beat Scott but Hadlee joined Sutcliffe and they added runs steadily until lunch was taken at 115 for two with Sutcliffe not out 57.

Sutcliffe and Hadlee brought their third wicket stand to 97 in 65 minutes before Hadlee jumped out to drive Peter Smith and missing the ball was bowled.

Sutcliffe escaped possible stumping when 88 but went on to reach his fifth century of the tour out of 200 in two hours 15 minutes. Donnely and Sutcliffe, both lefthanders, increased the score by 59 in 45 minutes. Then Ray Smith had a great spell with the new ball, dismissing Donnelly, Smith and Mooney in eleven balls at a personal cost of only four runs.

Sutcliffe could not be dislodged, however, and at tea, taken at 280 for 6, he was unbeaten with 155.

SCORE-BOARD

NEW ZEALAND (1st Innings)

Sulcliffe not out	155
Scott b Peter Smith	29
Reid b Ray Smith	4
Hadlee b Peter Smith	55
Donnelly c Vigar b Ray Smith	20
F. Smith c Vigar b Ray Smith	0
Mooney c Wade b Ray Smith	4
Burtt not out	2
Extras	11
Total (for 6 wkts)	280

Fall of Wickets: 1 for 79, 2 for 84, 3 for 181, 4 for 240, 5 for 244, 6 for 248, 7 for 330, 8 for 402 and 9 for 410.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ray Smith	36	9	93	4
Pullinger	30	3	113	0
Peter Smith	43.4	4	148	4
Vigar	12	0	49	2

(Score Incomplete)

NARESH KUMAR WINS IN DOUBLES

NEWPORT (Rhode Island), August 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Naresh Kumar, of India, partnered by Billy Tully, of California, defeated Tom Boys, of Boston, and Dever Hobbs, of Boston, by 10-8, 8-6, in the opening round of the doubles in the Casino Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament here.

Kumar was particularly noticeable in his volleying which aided in the victory.

Felicisimo Ampon, of the Philippines, and Hugh Stewart, of Los Angeles, defeated Chauncy Steel and Robert Stewart, of California, by 6-2, 7-5 and then went on to beat Tom Trebert, of Cincinnati, and Andrew Paton, of Detroit, by 6-3, 7-5, in the next round.

MACARTHUR MEETS JAP SWIMMERS

TOKYO, Aug. 10

In the private office of his headquarters here today General Douglas MacArthur, Allied Supreme Commander, gave a 15 minutes' interview to the six Japanese swimming stars who are to tour the United States.

"If you lose be composed, if you win be modest he said, and then spoke on several points advising the swimmers how to relax and not be too tense.

General MacArthur was President of the American Olympic Team at Amsterdam in 1928.

The Japanese team leave with a Manager and Coach by air on Friday travelling to the United States via Honolulu.

FROM "TREES" TO THE PLAYING GROUND

The trees mean a lot to these young sters, after watching the big games from the trees they put in their practice under the same trees. When the Cooperage is available they feel the green and under guidance from a coach put in a hard morning's turn out under a real goal post.

Birth Of A New Football Team—Trees XI

(By Our Soccer Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Monday.

Trees XI—this is the name on the lips of the regular visitor to Bombay's football headquarters—the Cooperage. The mysterious name is no longer a cloud before my eyes, for this is the name of a football team composed of raw youngsters who haunt the trees around the Cooperage every football evening. Unable to pay their way into the ground these youngsters perch themselves from the topmost branch to the thinnest branch from which they can get an unobstructed view of the first class football served at the Cooperage.

How they came to form themselves into a team reads like a fairy tale. Of late the Cooperage has been the hive of activity, not only for football, but also for athletics. Bombay's well-known athletic star, Ullal Rao launched a scheme of coaching juniors in athletics. His training at Loxborough is being put to full use. So Ullal called for a batch of youngsters to submit their names and turn up for practice. Thirty of them came forward. They are between the ages of 14 and 20 and come from all walks of life. Some are office hamals, newspaper-boys, glass-cleaners, hotel boys and shoe-shine boys. How to train them as a team and discipline them was a problem.

Ramchander, an office boy, the leader of this group was in despair when he found that athletics was not football, and so he told Rao "we are interested in football, but have no one to guide us and since our childhood days we have never missed a single match that has been played at the Cooperage. He added". We have watched great teams like Mohammadan Sporting, Bangalore Muslims, Mohan Bagan, Cheshires, Embarkation, H. Q., Welsh Regiment and besides world famous footballers like Tommy Walker, Powell, Dennis Compton, Hill, Langton, etc.

With a touch of pride, he went on narrating his story. "We climb the trees every evening and from the top we watch all the games that are played here. In our spare time we play under the banyian trees with a ball made of straw which is pressed inside old football covers.

He further added, "Some of our old friends from the trees are today playing for first division teams like Trades, Rashids, G. I. P. and so on. Give us a football and a place where there are no stones and we shall show you what we have learnt from the tree-tops. We can challenge any Bombay team of our age."

zTheir case was put before the Secretary of the W. I. F. A. and Mr. Berry, always ready to help has shown keen interest along with the committee members in giving these boys facilities to practice in the mornings. Some experienced players were deputed to spare a few moments with these youngsters. Trees XI was thus formed and they have been given affiliation to the W. I. F. A. Recently two matches were played against the Indian Hotels XI and the Trees team lost, but they played a well knitted team-like game and it was only due to poor shooting that they lost.

High spirited youngsters, these, sitting on trees, often at great personal risks, they have watched great games and stars at the Cooperage. Their enthusiasm has defied even the monsoons and on many an occasion some of them have come down with a treacherous branch Still their love for the game has never dwindled, their courage has arisen to greater efforts —yes, made them emulate the great stars they have been watching. Knowing fully well that some day they will have a chance of "Feeling the Turf" their patience has at last been rewarded; they have conquered time and soon they will prove to Bombay that those very boys who have kicked the ball and stones, too, outside the little ground surrounding the Cooperage will line up with Bombay's top class first division sides.

Physical Culture And World Peace

STOCKHOLM, (PTI).

"Indian Physical Culture has tried to maintain an equipoise regarding health, strength and longevity. The philosophy behind Physical Culture is to make every man physically, mentally and spiritually a friend of all" said Mr. H. V. Deshpande, adviser to the Indian Lingiad Team, addressing the World Congress of Physical Culture held here on the occasion of the Lingiad Festival.

Mr. Deshpande, whose speech was delivered on August 4 at Concert House said. "The physical culturists and protagonists of the science of life have given emphasis on building up the nerve and never believed in any mad race of armaments. They believe that the programme of armaments is not really the means of establishing any lasting peace in the world. The desire for peace must grow from within as a result of the culture and training of the body and the mind. It is for this culture that Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the Indian nation, lived and sacrificed his life. He was the greatest protagonist of the world peace that ever lived."

Concluding Mr. Deshpande said. "we have come here in the hope that the memory of the late Mr. Per Henrik Ling—the greatest physical culturist of Europe—will ever inspire us to set up right ideals before us and enable us to take the message 'culture the physique and the mind for world peace" back to our respective countries."

ANJUNA BEAT TIVIM IN LUZITO CUP

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

St. Michael's Anjuna S.C. moved into the Semi-final round of the Luzito Cup tournament when they beat Tivim Union two goals to one at the Brabourne Stadium on Wednesday evening.

Anjuna determined to decide the issue, immediately settled and playing as a team scored through Fell midway in the first half. This set back put Tivim on the defensive, and Anjuna taking advantage of this spell, scored again through Tony D'Souza before break. Crossing over, Tivim determined to wipe out the deficit made a series of attacks, only to be beaten back by Anjuna's solid defence. Individually, Rex De Souza, Laxman and P. Ferrao played well, but as a team Tivim were never impressive. In the last quarter, Tivim put all in the attack and during this spell. Ferrao scored off a penalty awarded against Anjuna. Tivim thereafter had several breaks, but Anjuna's defence held out well clearing and taking no chances.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, Aug. 10 (PTI-Reuter).

County cricket close of play scores:

AT LORDS: MIDDLESEX Vs. KENT

Middlesex 346 (Robertson, 91, Edrich 60, Mann 65 Mallett five for 115).

At Blackpool Lancashire vs Leicestershireed rain play.

Leicestershire 208 for six (Tompkin not out 93)

With the co-operation of the W.I.F.A., the Club known as Trees XI has been given affiliation and they have played regular games on the Cooperage giving promising displays on each occasion.

CHURCHILL'S MOVE OPPOSED

French Objection In Council Of Europe

STRASBOURG, (French) Aug. 10 (UPA): France announced at the opening of the new European Assembly today that it would oppose any move by Winston Churchill to admit Western Germany, writes Joseph W. Grigg, UPA Staff Correspondent.

Edouard Herriot, 73, President of the French National Assembly, made the announcement in an address as acting President of the Assembly at its opening session.

The Assembly, sounding board of Western Europe and the Parliamentary branch of the Council of Europe, met in the old Strasbourg University building with 101 delegates present from 12 European nations. Churchill sat as a member of the British delegation.

Herriot said Germany should not be admitted until it has proved itself worthy and had shown that it has abandoned completely its "ideologic based on the cult of force and on the right of mailed fist." Herriot said there is no question of the Council of Europe organizing or preparing any military alliance.

The British Government is also expected to oppose any move by Churchill to admit Germany to the Council at this time.

Meanwhile, representatives of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan asked the Council of Europe to support an union of Egypt and Sudan. In a long statement distributed to the delegates, the Sudanese condemned "imperialism" and asked the Council's support for a"..... a just and legitimate cause".

U. S. Wheat Crop Estimate

WASHINGTON, August 10 (U.P.A.): The Agriculture Department Wednesday boosted its forecast of 1949 maize crop to 3,538,257,000 bushels, a near record. That means the greatest maize surplus in history is in prospect.

Wheat crop was estimated at 1,131,830,000 bushel, the third largest in history.

The aggregate outturn of all food and fibre crops was forecast as the second largest in history. All estimates were based on August 1, crop conditions.

DELHI TRANSPORT STRIKE

Army Drivers To Run Services

NEW DELHI, August 10 (P.T.I.): Government has called in army drivers to drive the Delhi transport services fleet of over 180 buses which have been off the streets for about 15 hours, as a result of the bus workers' strike.

Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport, announced this at a press conference today.

Police would do the work of conductors, besides providing escort for the buses, the Minister said. A flat rate of two annas would be collected for a ticket for a single trip from each passenger on all routes.

SPECIAL IMPORT LICENCES

Applicants Advised To Wait

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Applications for special licences under the O.G.L. XI concessions scheme are nearly 20,000 in number, Preference is being given of necessity to consideration of cases covered by irrovocable letters of credit opened on or before May 4, 1949, particularly as, in respect of goods in Appendix 'A' to the Commerce Ministry Public Notice of June 1, 1949. A special licence can have validity only upto the date of shipment permitted under the respective letters of credit. It is expected that examination of these applications will be finished in about a week.

Consideration of other applications which relate to cases said to be covered by firm commitments made in time will thereafter be taken up in order of their receipt. Examination of these may take some time as they will have to be dealt with, in most cases, subject to the monetary coilings applicable to particular categories of goods.

Interviews about such cases, particularly at this stage, will not serve any useful purpose, and importers are advised to wait for a reasonable time before sending reminders or seeking interviews with officers in the offices of the Chief Controller of Imports, or the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay or Calcutta.

Steamer Rates Inquiry

BOMBAY, Wednesday—The Shipping Rates Advisory Board constituted under the Control of Shipping Act, 1947 to inquire into the rates charged for the carriage of passengers by shipping companies operating in Konkan trade will hear the parties interested at 11 a.m. on Friday, August 12, 1949 at the office of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal (Industrial Assurance Building, opposite Churchgate Railway Station, Bombay) before deciding the procedure to be adopted in making the inquiry.

Those desirous of being present at the inquiry may do so by advance intimation to the Secretary, Shipping Rates Advisory Board, "Commerce House", Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

B. C. Roy In London

LONDON, August 9, (PTI-Reuter): Dr. B. C. Roy, Prime Minister of West Bengal, arrived here today from Stockholm.

It is understood he will discuss construction of an underground tube transport system in Calcutta with Minister of Transport Alfred Barnes.

H.V.M. CUP FOOTBALL TOURNEY COMMENCES

Three Splendid Goals By M. Dinker

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The H. V. M. Cup Football Tournament commenced this evening and Koohinoor Mills registered an easy win over Lever Sports Club by chalking up three goals.

After a blank first half in which poor markmanship was noteworthy, Kohinoor Mills have to thank M. Dinker for the three splendid goals he netted. Evidently he performed the hat thick on the opening day of this tournament.

Later, R.I.N. trounced Asbestos Cement by half a dozen goals in the Second Division of the Harwood Football. R.I.N. scored in the opening half through Nicholson, but that was as far as they could go in the opening period.

On resumption R.I.N. were in a scoring mood and Mukandam, and Watts scored twice each while Beasely scored once.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL
Cooperage

5-45 p.m. Trades vs. Rashids (First Division Harwood League).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

4-30 p.m. Globes "A" vs. Rainbow (Replay).

5-40 p.m. India Culture League vs. Little Pioneers (Indian League).

Brabourne Stadium

5-50 p.m. Aldona vs. Guirim S.C.

TABLE TENNIS
St. Xavier's College Hall

5-45 p.m. Semi-finals of Juniors' Doubles.

5-45 p.m. Quarter-finals of Ladies' Singles.

6-30 p.m. 7th Round of Men's Singles.

7-30 p.m. Quarter-finals of Men's Doubles.

8-0 p.m. Semi-finals of Consolation Singles.

(St. Xavier's Open Tournament)

The Bombay Chronicle

Good words shall gain you honour in the market-place, but good deeds shall gain you friends among men.

—LAO TZU.

STATES FINANCES

An interesting point made by the Report of the Indian States Financial Enquiry Committee relates to the effect of taxation on industrial and commercial development. The Committee observes that there is no reason to assume that taxation affects such development adversely. The Provinces, in spite of higher taxation, have developed more rapidly than the States; certain States, again, have outstripped others, though the taxes have not materially helped commerce and industry; and several States where there is no income tax at all or at very low rates, indifferently administered, show significantly low development industrially. The argument is irrefutable. It would be wrong to conclude from this that there is no connection between taxation and industrial growth but it is a fair inference that in India normally the level of taxation has not materially affected industries. The imposition of the Excess Profits Tax during the War brought on abnormal conditions and 'legitimate tax avoidance', in the words of the Report, "constituted the chief incentive for locating industries in States". The acceptance by the Committee of the necessity for introducing uniformity throughout the Union removes interest in the differences between the Provinces and the States and between State and State, but the conclusions derived from a study of those differences are significant.

The integration of the States leaves all Indian States in three categories: States which are merged into a province or, with other States, into a Union; States which are centrally administered; and States which continue to retain their identity. The distinction between viable and non-viable does not affect the matters considered by the Committee. Non-viable States naturally will merge into larger units, and they will be confronted by the same situation as other States similarly merged. The centrally administered States present no problem. The other two categories, generally speaking, form one group since the main question is one of dividing assets and liabilities between the Centre and the units.

There is an exception in regard to defence and the retention of armed forces. The provisions of the Report, relating to financial apportionment of defence expenditure, place the obligation on the Centre to bear the financial burden of the States forces but refrain from disturbing the present administrative arrangements. "Irregular forces" are left to the units themselves to manage. This condition, naturally, affects the individual States since in the merged territory the Province or unit with which it is merged will not continue maintaining "irregular forces", in the merged areas alone. The Committee has been very guarded in its references to the administration arrangements relating to the armed units of the States but even here one can see a change as its work proceeded. The assertion that the maintenance of the armed forces of a State should be a charge on Central revenues, is qualified by the sentence in the report on Travancore and Cochin that this should not be "construed as necessarily precluding the continuance of the present administrative arrangements". But in the later general report it is stated: "This does not, of course, affect the existing arrangements for the administration of these forces". The change is for the worse. The first is a statement of the plain fact that the administrative arrangement for these State forces does not fall within the terms of reference of the Committee; the second seems to hint that there will not be any change. The Centre obviously cannot take over the financial responsibility without also making sure of securing effective administrative control. Nor is it reasonable to assume that the need for uniformity in the Centre's relations with all units is less felt in the matter of armed forces than in other things. The suggestion that financial adjustments can be effected without administrative changes, is a thoroughly undemocratic approach to the whole question and violates the basic rule of no taxation without representation. The people of India will have to bear the financial burden of the States' armed forces, and it is but logical that the Government of India should have effective control over their administration. We have, no doubt, that this will be insisted on but the Committee's remark might give rise to delusions of power in the Rajpramukhs and Maharajas and complicate negotiations.

The Committee has divided the financial burden between the Centre and the Provinces or Units. It disposes of at the outset the idea of any compensation being necessary. Federal integration, says the Report, "essentially involved a two-fold process—one, of functional partition of the present composite State Governments; and the other, of merger of the partitioned federal portions of the State Governments (together with the revenues, assets, liabilities and functions appropriate thereto), with the present Central Government in India (together with its corresponding resources), to constitute a new Government of India....What is involved is a process of pooling together the federal resources of the people of the States with the federal resources of the people of 'British India'". Having answered the claim, the Committee proceed to separate the Central from the State subjects along broad lines, as set down in the draft Constitution.

Individual States suffer two losses—the loss from the abolition of internal customs duties and the loss from the accruing of Central revenues to the Indian Union. The first, according to the report, is to be borne by the State itself, mainly by adjusting the abolition to a gradual elimination so that the finances might not be dislocated. The second is to be adjusted against the "federal" expenditure falling on the Centre after integration; the Centre is to guarantee the loss, after this adjustment or the share from the divisible pool of federal reserves allotted to the State—whichever is higher—for the first five years; thereafter, the Centre "guarantees annually the amount of loss diminishing by certain amounts every year until it is reduced to 60 per cent of the over-all net loss (inclusive of the loss of internal customs duties) in the tenth year, or the State's share from the divisible pool of federal revenues, whichever is higher". An exception in the first principle is made in the case of Saurashtra alone where the immediate abolition of the internal Customs is recommended and the Centre is required to reimburse the Union of Saurashtra, in the first year when revenue from Sales Tax might not meet the loss from the abolition of internal Customs. With regard to the other States Unions, details have been worked out spreading the burden over ten years. Separate reports have been submitted on Baroda which is merged into Bombay Province, and on Cochin and Travancore. In view of its special importance to Bombay, the Baroda report calls for separate consideration.

The question of the Privy Purses of rulers has presented an almost insoluble complexity. The Committee has left the subject open with alternative solutions. The Report is emphatic on the proposals being restricted to "Privy Purse" properly so-called and not extended to allowances to families and relatives of rulers which "must continue to be a provincial charge". The Committee recommends that the question of the Privy Purse should be settled on political and constitutional grounds. The general representation of most States is that, since they have been fixed by the Centre, Privy Purses are political in nature and without analogous charges on provinces. They should be taken over by the Centre. Whilst not arguing this point, Committee has suggested certain modifications in the event of the burden falling on the Centre which suggest that it regards privy purses as primarily charges on the States. It is true that the Centre has fixed these amounts, but, on the other hand, they constitute a relief on the previous position. The Committee on the whole has performed a difficult task with efficiency and has balanced the needs of integration with the importance of saving the country from serious dislocation. It is in the task of bringing Income Tax to a uniform level throughout the country and, at the same time, not imposing a sudden increase in the burden on the people of the States that this nice calculation shows itself. The extension of Income Tax to the States was rendered the more difficult since the people of the States that have been merged into the various Provinces, cannot be permitted to come under the full Indian tax level gradually but are required to adjust themselves at once. Care had to be taken to see that these persons do not have a legitimate grievance at their condition in contrast to the freer condition of individual States whilst at the same time breaking the blow for the others.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

"There is a new struggle in the world today, a struggle of ideas, a struggle that ignores national boundaries and even national loyalties.

Again our two peoples will be found on the same side in the struggle, which they must accept as a challenge rather than a threat. With pride in our common traditions, strength in our beliefs and faith in our future, we dedicate ourselves anew to the cause of all free men."

— President Truman welcoming President Quirino of the Philippines.

* * *

The Government of India are reported to be seeking clarification of the Pakistan Government's attitude to the reported boycott of Indian goods by certain private organisations.

In which case the Pakistan Government will be within its rights in (a) rejecting the request and (b) demanding an apology. By seeking "clarification" of any thing on any subject, the Government of India is and will be seeking to encroach on the exclusive prerogative of the Government of Pakistan to call for clarifications and elucidations.

* * *

Addressing an Independence Week meeting in New Delhi, Minister N. V. Gadgil described the present Indian Government as "Nehru, Patel and Co." of which other Ministers were partners and the people of India shareholders.

Somebody might protest against Mr. Gadgil trying to be Joint Stock Funny.

* * *

In a statement re All-India Railwaymen's Federation politics, Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan has warned Government that discontent among railwaymen was growing again and they were getting impatient to take a decision on the strike.

And if railwaymen were not increasing their discontent and impatience Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan's warning that their discontent was growing and they were getting impatient would be calculated to do the needful.

* * *

Lathis, brickbats and crackers were freely used in a clash at Calcutta between rival groups belonging to the Students Congress and the Communist-sponsored Students Federation.

We, however, defer our condemnatory comment pending an authoritative pronouncement by Sarat Babu as to which group should be regarded as the culprit.

* * *

At a press conference in Hyderabad Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, the Socialist leader, elucidated, says a report, the programme of his party and criticised the Indian National Congress for pursuing policies and administrative methods, which were detrimental to the progress of the country.....

The secondary programme was, of course, that it was his party's aim to see that etc., etc.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wofford, eminent World Federalists of America, urged in a talk with Bombay journalists that a Federal World Government could alone avert the impending third world war.

If a Federal World Government was possible no third world war would be impending.

* * *

Dr. Liston Pope, Dean of Yale University Divinity School, quotes Madagascans as saying that 60,000 of their number were "slaughtered" last year by French colonial troops in the suppression of a revolt in Madagascar.

Even if it were 6,000, the figure would be enough for us to congratulate Imperialism on proving itself convincingly.

SEARCH FOR THE PERFECT BREAD

By Dr. Trevor I. Williams

THE BAKING of bread is a craft so ancient—as old as civilisation itself—that it might seem that scientific research could do very little to improve it. This is, however, far from being true, and the research laboratories recently opened in Britain by the baking industry provide ample proof of the many ways in which science can help the baker and confectioner.

The idea of such a research institute was conceived just before the war, but not until 1946 did it finally come into being. The new laboratory is in the country at Chorleywood, near London, and was officially opened recently. For the past two years, however, it has been actively at work, dealing with technical enquiries at the rate of nearly 1,000 a year. The laboratory is supported jointly by the baking industry and the British Government's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

SERIOUS PROBLEM

In former times the failure of a housewife's batch of bread caused very limited upset; today, when a single bakery may supply hundreds or even thousands of households with their daily bread, the consequences of complete failure—or continuous production of an inferior kind of bread—are far more serious.

Although the laboratory's primary function is to ascertain how the nation's bread may be brought to the highest possible quality—a long-term objective—part of its service is to advise on the day-to-day problems raised by the bakehouse, even those of the smallest village.

SOFTER "CRUMB"

To ensure that bread reaches the buyer in good condition and to avoid waste through partly finished loaves being thrown away as too stale to use, a great deal of research has been done on chemical agents for softening the crumb (the name used to denote the whole of the bread except the crust). In various countries the addition of a substance called polyoxyethylene monostearate to bread is approved as a means of making it stay soft longer. This substance is being most carefully tested at Chorleywood to see whether it is as harmless to the consumer as its advocates claim. Not until this is conclusively proved will its introduction into bakery practice be recommended.

This and other research has demanded a way of accurately measuring the softness of bread so that the effect of using different dough mixtures and different baking conditions can be carefully compared. Softness is measured by squeezing a carefully cut piece of bread between brass plates by means of weights. The amount the bread is compressed is recorded on a scale, and this gives a measure of its softness.

MAKING "BREAD PRINTS"

The texture of bread is another important factor in deciding its attractiveness but the texture too is not easily judged merely by looking at the loaf. To measure it "bread prints" are made. To do this the loaf is cut, and an even layer of ink is applied to the surface by a rubber roller. The loaf is then pressed on to paper to obtain a print which clearly indicates the size of the pores in the bread. It is much the same technique as is used in taking finger prints.

The keeping quality naturally depends very much on the conditions in which it is stored, and the equipment of the laboratory includes special rooms in which temperature and humidity can be varied to test the effectiveness of various kinds of wrappings for bread and biscuits. This has proved particularly useful in preparing the wrapping for sending biscuits to tropical countries where they may be exposed to high temperature and humidity for weeks or months before they are finally eaten.

An instrument called an alveograph measures the quality of the dough used for baking. This blows a bubble from a dough disc, and at the same time records the air pressure necessary to form the bubble and the time taken to burst it.

RANCIDITY MEASURED

All products which contain fat—such as cakes and biscuits —are liable to become rancid and the manufacturer needs a way of measuring the degree of rancidity. To do this the Kreiss test is used at Chorleywood Laboratory. In this the fat is carefully extracted from a sample with a solvent, and to the solution a colourless test compound is added. This causes a pink or red colouration to form, the intensity of the colour being a measure of the rancidity.

The making of good bread depends on scrupulous cleanliness, and an important part of the laboratory's work is in advising the trade how flour and other raw materials should be stored, and what rules of personal pygiene are necessary to avoid the risk of food poisoning.

New scientific discoveries which seem very remote from baking may be turned to good account. For example, the new compounds called silicones may make it possible to dispense entirely with the age-old custom of greasing baking tins to stop the dough sticking. Silicones can give a non-sticking surface which lasts a long time.

SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS

Finally, the laboratory tests various substitute materials whose use has been suggested for baking to relieve the present-day shortage. For example the present fat shortage has led to the use of mineral oils in cooking and careful tests have been made to see whether this is harmful or not. Present indications are that the use of any large quantities of mineral oil in cooking is a dangerous practice not to be encouraged.

Other tests of the same kind have been made on albumen substitutes put on the market for making meringues. Careful experiments have picked out the good from the bad.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Madagascar Revolt Echo

Dr. Liston Pope, Dean of the Yale University Divinity School and regarded as a World authority on race relations, was sent to Africa five months ago by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation and the Phelps Stokes Fund. The results of his study of conditions in that continent deserve serious and sober consideration by the international-minded World and particularly by the Western nations. Native leaders from Madagascar, reports Dr. Pope, told him that in last year's revolt against French Imperialism, 60,000 natives lost their lives, most of them being killed by colonial troops and the rest by fellow natives for refusing to join in the revolt. According to a Paris report, France is going to send the United States Government a denial of the alleged slaughter. It may be that the figures given to Dr. Pope were exaggerated. But will the French Government agree to an international investigation of how the revolt was put down by colonial troops and what it cost the unfortunate natives in lives? The results would be revealing. It is almost certain that Paris would never agree to such an investigation. The main and sombre point, however, is not so much the magnitude of the massacre as the fact that the revolt was a popular rising against colonial imperialism of a foreign country and for the achievements of freedom by the people. What is to be realised by the White Imperialist World is that by suppressing the revolt France did not kill the people's freedom urge and aspiration. It only deepened discontent and increased bitterness. And the suppressed will one day rise again, whatever the cost.

A Seething Continent

Even a more important fact, which deserves consideration, is that the discontent and the urge to revolt are not confined to any one particular part of Africa. Dr. Pope sums the situation up when he says: "Africa is a continent of seething unrest behind an ebony curtain and racial tensions there are in a bitter, complex pattern. The English-speaking elements are insecure and fearful of the future. The Malan programme, which its sponsors say will alleviate racial tensions, seems to be aggravating it." Any one whose senses have not been atrophied by white arrogance and lust for power can realise that Dr. Pope was by no means exaggerating the situation. National and racial awakening cannot be checked by barriers. It spreads. From Asia it is spreading to Africa, helped very powerfully by the tyrannical and master-race attitude and policies of the white rulers and exploiters of African peoples. Unless this inevitability is realised and unless it is recognised betimes that the coloured peoples of Africa are entitled to exactly the same political and social rights in their countries as the white peoples in theirs, the "seething unrest" will one day burst into a terrible and continent-wide storm the consequences and repercussions of which will be felt far and wide beyond Africa.

A Rash Boycott

One does not know whether or not the anti-Indian boycott project has the inspiration and support of the Pakistan Government; or, if so, to what extent. But the suddenness and near-unanimity, with which private organisations in Western Pakistan at any rate, felt that they should boycott Indian goods, especially textiles, in protest against the evacuee properly policy of India, is not without significance. In any case, the Government of India have done the right thing in seeking clarification of the Pakistan Government's attitude in regard to this boycott. Thereby the Indian Government is really giving the Government and traders of Pakistan the opportunity in the latter country's own interest, to revise the rash project. For, in case it is not, counteraction will be inevitable. And while India will lose little by losing the textile market in Pakistan, the people of Pakistan will lose much. What is more, Pakistan will suffer the loss of vital imports like India's coal and steel.

One-Sided?

President Quirino of the Philippines was very comforting to Americans when he said that Filipinos will fight side by side with the Americans in the next war. But it cannot be ignored that he felt it necessary to dissociate the United States of America from any previous support of the Pacific Nations Union which he and the Generalissimo have pledged themselves to bring about. Mr. Quirino was strongly anti-Communist but he was almost feeling his way to see how far the Americans would go with him. In spite of the warm reception and the cheers, no word was said by President Truman to suggest that the Americans would stand as firmly by the Filipinos as the Filipinos have through their President said they would by the Americans. Seeing that at the moment this is the real issue, everything else can be described only as an exchange of compliments, rather a little more meaningful than the usual diplomatic exchanges. What the world is interested to know is what the U.S.A. will do if the Philippines get involved in a conflict as a result of its entanglement with Chiang Kai-Shek. This is particularly interesting in view of America's decision to write off Nationalist China. But on this there has so far been no answers. If President Quirino's visit to Washington results in a definite answer, it will lead to immediate developments in China itself. It is possible that Mr. Quirino's visit is not unconnected with the American consideration of its Far Eastern policy at which Mr. Acheson, U.S. State Secretary, hinted a few days ago.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Demonstrators And Tutors

According to the pay scale of the Bombay University, Tutors and Demonstrators of colleges are entitled for a starting pay of Rs. 150 per mensem in the Bombay City. But Wilson College is an exception to this pay scale. They still pay Rs. 55 per mensem to the Tutors and Demonstrators. This year they have labelled these Tutors and Demonstrators as 'Part-time Workers'. It is certainly cunning on the part of the authorities in spite of the fact that they have raised college and hostel fees, which has led to the detriment of the ambitions of many poor middle-class students.

—A STUDENT.

Independence Day Resolutions

On the solemn day of independence here are a few resolutions which every Indian citizen should make:—

(1) That I shall, in my own humble way, contribute my little mite for making India strong and prosperous.

(2) If I am working in a factory or a mill, I shall produce the maximum possible and shall not waste my hours of duty in fruitless talk or dissipation.

(3) If a merchant, I shall forget all my war-time tricks of black-marketing, hoarding and profiteering and shall not sell articles and food-stuffs at more than reasonable rates.

(4) If a student, I shall rather concentrate on studies and not try to be too wise and say that "Government ought to have done this or that"!

(5) If a Government official, I shall always be fair and diligent and shall not suffer from any bias, Provincial or otherwise.

(6) As a member of the secular state, I shall not encourage communalism in any shape or form.

(7) I shall report to the police, cases of anti-social acts, gambling and illicit distillation since I shall be rendering a public service thereby.

(8) I shall develop day by day a better sense of civic responsibility and will induce at least the members of my family to foster the same.

(9) I will consume gratefully whatever food comes to my share since grumblings do not produce fresh crops!

(10 Like a boy-scout, my motto shall be, there should be at least one good turn every day on my part towards others.

—N. P. BHAGWAT.

Cloth Distribution

We hear that heavy stocks of cloth have accumulated in many textile mills. This is probably due to the mills being brought to the level of an ordinary retailer, in distribution of cloth. Formerly the wholesale and semi-wholesale dealers were the intermediate, parties. These have been pushed aside and the whole burden has fallen on the textile mills themselves. Thus the process of distribution has slowed down. The fault does not lie with the Government because it did lift the controls once for a while last year, to give a chance to the trade to adjust itself to a resonable level of prices. But very few mills were honest about it and the dealers themselves profiterred. This led to a vicious circle. Because, firstly, cloth prices in India were lower in comparison to those prevailing all over the world markets and secondly due to transport difficulties the cloth could not be distributed fast enough. Eventually the Government had to steps in reluctantly and check the soring prices of cloth by imposing controls again and declaring at the same time that there was no scarcity of cloth. The present crisis is due to the action of those mills, who paid no attention to the desirability of producing marketable quality of cloth, assuming that it was not their responsibility to clear the stock of inferior cloth, they were deliberately producing. However, there are mills whose output is cleared regularly every month, because of the better quality of cloth produced by them. We must not expect the Government to experiment again with decontrol. Today, raw cotton situation has become very acute. India, which used to export, in the past, large quantities of cotton and jute, has to import them now.

But it may ease the situation if the Government lifts the control on the distribution of cloth and lets every textile mill distribute its products through the usual trade channels as in the past.

—PAAMANADAS DAMODAR.

Medicinal Properties Of Chaste Tree

Last week the writer of the nature notes THE OPEN AIR described the Chaste Tree and wanted to know its medicinal properties.

Because of its usefulness in treatment of various diseases the Chaste Tree is well-known all over India—from semi-desert plains of Kutch and Saurashtra to the fertile valleys of the high Himalayas where I saw it a couple of months ago during our botanical-cum-ornithological tour. The Latin name of the tree VITEX NEGUNDO from Sanskrit where it is called NIRGUND and many of the provincial names of the tree are derived from the Sanskrit name.

The juice of the leaves is used in different ways by Vaidyas to cure cough, to remove intestinal worms and internam inflamation in pneumonia, pleurisy, peritonitis, etc. The juice is treated with ghee, honey, pepper, ginger, etc., according to treatment of different diseases. For external use the leaves of the Chaste tree are steamed or boiled and then applied to cure external inflammation, boils, wounds, etc.

To the Ayurved the whole tree from the roots to the flowers is a useful asset, but out of several varieties only two are considered useful.

When Government is embarking on a tree-planting drive let us hope that they will pay particular attention to the selection of such useful trees.

—V. M. VASU.

Towards Mobocracy

Are we heading for mobocracy? It is very likely if what is going on here in Cambay is the general pattern of conditions in the country. For some days past this sleepy town is witnessing a miniature revolution!

First came the resignation of the Taluka Congress Committee, in a body as a protest against Bombay Government's decision to make Petlad and not Cambay the headquarters of Sub-Division; then the formation of a council of Action or "Pagla Samity", as it is called here, with hartals, processions, meetings, talks of fight to finish, terrific shouting of slogans and profuse "Zindabads" to all, and sundry! Then the Samity melts into the thin air, leaving the field open for Socialists who lost no time to sieze the opportunity for their own party ends. They immediately formed a War Council or "Sangram Samiti" repeating, in their turn, the performance of "Pagla Samity" with more aggressiveness plus the threat of Satyagraha with dire consequences to Government, if they immediately do not revert their decision and shift the headquarters of Sub-Division to their beloved Cambay!

In this whole drama the Police had shown a deplorable lack of firmness, particular when an arrested man was allowed to come out again and again on the verandah of Police Station and give harangues to school boys collected there, as if he were a Mussolini addressing the populaces from his Palace balcony!

There is a painful lesson here for our Congress Committees which they would do well to take to heart! It is the Congressmen who are creating such dangerous situations which the Communists, Socialists and all other opportunists are exploiting for their own ends making the tasks of our national leaders extremely difficult every day. As some one has said the other day, "it is the Congressmen themselves and not Communists and Socialists who are undermining the prestige of our great organization with their petty squabbles and jealousies. By the way, in the name of commonsense, when are we going to learn to use some sense of proportions?

—A DISGUSTED CONGRESSMAN Cambay.

THE OPEN AIR

A pair of Chestnut Bitterns, those delightful little golden brown herons, had nested on one of the little overgrown islands on Pawai Lake, so yesterday we went out to see what progress they had made. We rowed out to the island, and as we approached, first one and then the other of the parent birds flew out. Then we tried to find the next and young birds. We pulled ourselves along and gazed into the thicket of bushes until at last we spotted the nest, and ten the two almost fully-grown fledgelings, which stood "frozen" and motionless and almost invisible in the thickest part of the bushes. Their camouflage was so wonderful that although we were within six feet of them it took us a long time before we were able to distinguish them from their surroundings, and they moved only when they realised that their presence had been detected. The parent birds had shown a lot of foresight in building their nest, for when they started to build, the water was still low, and the bulrushes surrounding the islet stood some six to eight feet above the water level. Now when the water had risen to the level of the dam, and only the heads of the bulrushes, now opening to allow their feathery seeds to be scattered by the breeze, were visible, the nest was still some eighteen inches to two feet above the level of the water.

BITTERN

—D. R.

RAJAJI READS DICKENS AND SHAKESPEARE

"You Will Write Better If You Study Them", He Tells Newsmen

(Continued from page 1)

ple of plays by Shakespeare".

He then turned to the reporter concerned and said, "I suppose that is not sensational enough for you. But, you take my grand-parental advice and read Dickens and Shakespeare. You will write better".

Here are the summaries of the observations made by Rajaji on some of the more important issues raised at the meeting:—

NAMING OF ULHASNAGAR AS SINDHUNAGAR: Why all this fuss about a name? Raja Sir Maharaj Singh has just been quoting to me that line of verse which says, "What's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet". Nobody can impose a name from above. It is for the people to decide by what name they will call the place they live in. It is not sold out to anybody. Let the houses be built first and let people come to live there. There is bound to be some kind of authority in the town. That authority can decide by what name to call the town, in accordance with the wishes of the people. Is this the time to quarrel about names?

Because Allahabad is called after Allah does it become a Muslim city? And don't you like the name Allahabad to continue? It is true that some people are changing the names of various places. The name of India itself may be changed, if some people have their way. When the mother herself is to be baptised, what about the children? They may change their names too.

HIS NEW IDEA OF EDUCATION FOR PART OF THE TIME: My speech does not seem to have been properly understood. The reactions in the local press, are urban, middle class reactions. The comments proceed on the footing that children are a nuisance and must be handed over to school superintendents. I was talking of the vast countryside. I want a more enlightened population in the rural area. But to take away the farmer boy from the plough, the weaver boy from the loom or even the barber child from his parental vocation, will upset the social order as at present constructed. In countries with small populations it may be possible to have technical schools and give the necessary training to all the children and enable them to pursue different vocations. At present in India, such facilities for vocational training are woefuly inadequate. We find that the teacher of weaving in a Government school knows less about weaving than the pupil's father. Yet, with superstitious faith in organised institutions, the children are sent to school.

My idea is to give the village children education that is near nature, and that does not separate them from their work. The present method of imparting instruction, is unreal and impractical. It will improve enormously, by the method I have suggested.

Is it your object that the flow of population from the countryside to the urban areas should be checked", asked one reporter.

Rajaji: That is not my motive, but it may be the result. A result should not be confused with an object.

MIDDLE CLASS ECONOMIC DISTRESS: The economic distress of the so-called middle-class is real. But this is because the middle class is growing in population, but the occupational opportunities available to that class, are not growing to the same extent. Hence, idleness, unemployment and parasitism. The suffering of the middle class is a mathematical index of the degrees to which the working classes have improved their position. Refusal to work with the hand is the most obstinate sign of caste feeling. As long as that continues the middle classes are bound to suffer.

"For instance, the entire press in India is middle class, except that some of them may be patrons of the working class. With the law of biology in operation and no birth control, the population is bound to increase. Productive occupations increase in proporation to the population, but not middle class occupations; and unless the middle classes agree to jump over to working class occupations, their problem is bound to remain unsolved.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN EDUCATION: There is no question that the mother tongue should be the medium of instruction in the primary and secondary stages. A state language, of course, must also be learnt and learnt well. No fetish, should, however be made of teaching through the state language which itself has to be learnt through another language. In a country whose population is as complicated as that of India, the position of education is bound to be complicated. It may be necessary for future generations to learn four or five languages if they want to be men of culture and play some part in inter-provincial life. This problem is bound to be there as long as there is no homogeneous population. The problem can be simplified only by the evolution of a more homogeneous population or by war. As we go higher in education, it may become necessary to go to the language which has the best books in it. For instance, it would be highly improper to ask the Madras University to teach Differential Calculus in Hindustani. There should not be too much compulsion in these matters.

The Governor-General also said that he had a very happy 'holiday' in Bombay. He felt that everyone whom he came across was cheerful. Even the children on the streets seemed to like the coming of Swaraj "unlike certain others".

The thing that cheered him most in his visit to the city was the fact that Sardar Patel was improving in his health.

Asked about his contesting for Presidentship he said: "I am not in contest—politics. It is a plain statement. There is no hidden meaning," he said.

WADHWAN MILLS LOCK-OUT

Plea To Govt. To Take Over Management

RAJKOT, August 9, (PTI): Mr. Anopchand Shah, Secretary of the Mill Mazdur Panchyat Rajkot, in a statement requests the Government to issue an ardinance empowering it to take over industrial concerns which remain closed on "self-will of the owners."

The statement is a sequel to the continued closure of Kanti Cotton Mills, Wadhwan, employing about 1,500 workers, where a lock-out was declared over a month back. The workers went on strike in connection with an attempt to take possession by workers of Parmar Mechanic Works, which was closed.

Recently, Mr. Asoka Mehta, Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sangh, advised the workers to call off the agitation and the Government agreed to release about 15 labour leaders. Thirteen of them have so far been set free. Mr. Shah adds that the guarantees demanded by the management of the mills from the workers before reopening the mills, reduce the workers to life long slavery".

SOCIALISTS DEFY BAN

MADURA, August 9, (P.T.I.): The Maduar police today took into preventive custody Mr. A. Chelliah, joint Secretary of the Tamil Nad Socialist Party Mr. K. Das General Secretary of the Madura District Socialist Party and four other Socialists.

The Socialists had given notice to the District Magistrate of their intention to defy the ban under section 144 Cr. P. C. now in force in the city, by taking out a procession and holding a meeting to observe "the anniversary of the August Resolution."

In the evening three socialists were arrested for attempting to stage a demonstration in Jhansi Rani Park.

Two other Socialist workers who were arrested last night while pasting posters in a mill area asking workers to take ppart in the Socialists procession and meeting, were today sentenced by a local Magistrate to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BELGIAN CABINET CRISIS ENDS

BRUSSELS, August 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Belgian Liberal Party tonight agreed to join the Catholics in a new two-party government, ending the country's 45-day old Cabinet crisis.

Alleged Accomplice In Theft Arrested

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Rambhau Vithobhai, who is alleged to have helped a coolie engaged by a cotton merchant to escape with 24 takkas of cloth valued at Rs. 501 was arrested by the Esplanade Police yesterday.

Producing the suspect in the Esplanade Court, the Police stated that the coolie was engaged by the complainant to carry cloth from the Mulji Jetha Market to Marine Lines Station. At Marine Lines Station, while the complainant was walking behind the coolie, Vithobhai with two others is alleged to have pushed the complainant, who fell down the platform. Meanwhile, the coolie escaped with the goods.

The suspect was produced before Mr. K. C. Thakore, Presidency Magistrate who enlarged him on bail.

FIGHTING FLARES UP IN BURMA

Govt. Troops Rout Rebels

RANGOON, Aug. 10, (PTI-Reuter): A Burmese Government communique issued tonight reported that fighting had flared up near Loikaw, capital of the Karenni States, 250-miles north of Rangoon.

It said that Government forces had inflicted heavy casualties on the rebels, who fled into the jungle after fierce fighting.

Government forces, the communique said, captured two armoured-cars and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

In the Irrawaddy delta, west of Rangoon, Government forces occupied Yegyi, on the Henzada-Bassein Railway, the communique added.

TALKS ON PACIFIC UNION

Truman's Promise To Quirino

WASHINGTON, August 10 (U.P.A.): Philippines President Elpidio Quirino revealed to the United Press of America that he has invited diplomatic representatives of the countries interested in a Pacific union — including Chinese Ambassador Dr. Wellington Koo — to the Philippines Embassy this afternoon for exploratory talks on the idea of setting up a Pacific bloc to stem the spread of Communism.

Earlier, in a press conference at which he explained some of his views on his Pacific Union idea, Quirino said he does not rule out the Chinese Nationalist Government but that he does rule out Japan because it is not an independent nation.

Asked if he was sending Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo to contact Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, he replied that he did not think it would be necessary to visit there. Informed sources understand that Romulo will probably make most contacts at the United Nations.

President Truman has assured President Quirino that he will not return "empty handed" from his visit to the United States adds "Reuter".

Mr. Truman made the remark in an exchange of toasts at a formal dinner given for him by the Philippine Chief Executive. President Quirino arrived on an official visit to the United States on Monday as Mr. Truman's guest.

NO CONFIDENCE VOTE AGAINST SHASTRI

Rajputana P.C.C. Action Endorsed

NEW DELHI, August 10 (P.T.I.): The Working Committee of the Rajputana Provincial Congress Committee has declared that the P.C.C. "was perfectly within its right to have passed the vote of no confidence as it did" against Mr. Hiralal Shastri, Premier of Rajasthan and Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, former President of the P.C.C.

CLOSURE OF MILLS TO BE STOPPED

Government Steps

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, August 10: The textile Commissioner for India, Mr. Barat and other high ranking officers assured representatives of Labour and millowners that mills will not be allowed to close either for reasons of accumulation of stocks or for financial reasons.

Mr. Barat told the representatives that the Government was taking all possible steps to stop closure of mills and relieve accumulation through normal trade channels. He further told them that the Government would give concessions to cloth dealers, mostly wholesalers, to enable them to clear the accumulated stock.

Pakistan Plans For Her Jute Industry

CALCUTTA, (UPA): Pakistan is going all out to set in order the mess in which the partitioning of the province of Bengal left her portion of the jute industry.

According to reports reaching here, she plans to be able within the next three or four years not only to fulfil her own needs of hessian and gunny bags but also to have a surplus for export.

Eastern Pakistan enjoys a virtual world monopoly in the production of raw jute of top quality with an approximate yearly autput of 7,00,000 bales of 400 lbs each. Before it can be transported over long distances, however, raw jute must be baled by special presses.

There are now in Eastern Pakistan 30 presses with a total handling capacity of 1,500,000 bales a year. Thirteen new presses which between them will be able to turn out something just short of 2,000,000 bales annually are now in the course of being erected.

Pakistan has at the moment no mills producing gunny bags, hessian or other jute manufactures, this part of the industry having hitherto been concentrated in and around Calcutta, which fell with the carve-up of Bengal into Indian Union territory. The Government, it is reported, has therefore decided to set up three mills with a capacity of 1,000 looms each.

It is proposed to utilise two-thirds of these looms in turning our hessian and the other third in producing bags.

Worked in a double shift, it is estimated that the looms engaged in the production of hessian will yield about 160,000,000 yards a year. Also working double shift, the remaining looms are expected to have an annual output of over 20,000 tons of bags.

The Magnifying Glass

NEWS BRIEFS

(Compiled from P.T.I., U.P.I. and U.P.A. despatches

Actor Dead

Harry Davenport, 85, famous character actor of the stage and screen for 78 years, died in Hollywood on August 10 of a heart attack. A native of Philadelphia, he was a member of one of the theatre's most illustrious families and traced his lineage back to Jack Johnson, famous Irish actor of the 18th century.

After Earthquake

New tremors in the area of Friday's heavy earthquake in Central Ecuador are causing panic among the population, who are now being harassed by raiding Indians trying to loot the ruined buildings. The Guayaquil City Government has instructed troops and police to shoot looters on sight.

Hunger-Strike

Ten refugees, including two women in Asansol (Burdwan District) have been on hunger-strike since August 1. Their demands are: Three months' cash dole for those who are vacating the camps; regular cash dole for those who are unable to vacate before October 31; and advance of a building loan.

AIR Appointments

Mr. R. Srinivasan, Assistant Station Director, AIR Nagpur, has been appointed Station Director of All India Radio, Bombay. Mr. N. D. Waknis, Assistant Station Director, AIR Nagpur has been appointed Director AIR Dharwar, which is to be opened shortly.

Film Unsuitable

A Bengali film titled "42" has been certified unsuitable for exhibition by the West Bengal Board of Film Censors "as it is at present likely to excite passions and encourage disorder" The film depicted the August Revolution of 1942 with special reference to Midnapore.

Timber Contracts

Britain has contracted to buy 2,700,000 cubic feet of building timber from Russia, including 162,000 cubic feet from the Soviet Zone of Germany.

Restrictions Removed

The restrictions imposed by the Government of Bombay on Mr. Natvarlal Nandlal Desai, Editor of "Bharat", a Gujerati daily, directing him not to take part in any political or communal activities have now been removed.

Kanpur Order

The Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property, Kanpur, on August 10 directed all tenants, sub-tenants lessees or any persons occupying evacuee property not to pay rent for a period of two months.

Injured Die

A policeman and an eight year old boy died in hospital on August 10 from injuries received last night when a hand grenade was thrown into a police patrol bus entering Ipoh, Perak (Calcutta).

Indonesian Delegates

Eighteen Indonesian delegates, representing various political parties, to The Hague round table conference passed through Calcutta today by a K.L.M. plane on their way to Holland. Several journalists and interpreters also accompanied the party.

Nehru Visits Shardamata

NEW DELHI, August 10 (P.T.I.): The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru today visited the Shardamata of Utrakhand, a Sanyasani who has been fasting here for the adoption of Hindi as the national language and renaming India as "Bharat."

As the Prime Minister emerged from the house, where Shardamata is fasting, he was greeted with shouts of "Pandit Nehru Ki Jai", "Mahatma Gandhi Zindabad".

The Shardamata has been on fast since August 1 and takes only water.

Financial Integration Of States By April

(Continued from page 1)

customs duties should be totally abolished from April 1, 1950 except in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. In the excepted cases, the abolition of these duties should be gradual. The loss of revenue thereby will be covered by the direct or indirect gains resulting from integration, together with receipts from alternative sources, such as, sales tax.

OTHER CENTRAL REVENUES AND SERVICES: All Central revenues and all federal services, together with the administration of the Departments concerned, should be taken over by the Centre immediately. The Committee has, however, made an exception of the Travancore-Cochin Anchal (Postal) system.

Problems regarding staff, training, organisation etc. should receive the immediate attention of the Government of India.

The Committee has pointed out the urgent need to appoint at once a Deputy Auditor General for States with appropriate staff, directly under the Auditor General of India.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES: All assets and liabilities connected with Federal revenues, expenditure and service departments should be taken over by the Centre, on the basis of the bifurcation of the State Government into two functional entities.

AID FROM CENTRE

It should be immediately announced that upon financial integration, States and Provinces will be treated alike in the matter of all grants, subsidies and other forms of financial and technical assistance from the Centre.

RAILWAY FINANCE: During the transitional period the general revenues of the Centre should receive a subvention from the Railway budget in view of the fact that a part of the "revenue-gap" arising in the States (which will be re-imbursed to them for some years) will be due to the loss of Railway income to them.

INDIAN STATE FORCES: The maintenance of the regular Indian State Forces, which have definite roles assigned to them in the matter of defence and internal security, should be a charge on federal revenues. This will not affect the existing arrangements for the administration of these Forces.

PRIVY PURSES: The question whether Privy Purses should be met by the Centre or by the States themselves is left open.

If Privy purses are to be a Central liability, the Committee feels that transitional arrangements for gradual assumption of the burden by the Centre will in some cases be justified, particularly where the federal financial integration results in a 'net gain' to the State.

INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES: The Committee has prepared schemes of federal financial integration for individual States and States Unions which include Mysore, the Travancore-Cochin Union (issued as an Interim Report) and the Unions of Saurashtra, PEPSU, Vidhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. A special interim Report on Baroda has also been drawn up in order to enable the Government of India to come to a decision on certain matters connected with its merger.

LEGAL BASIS

The Committee considers these schemes as workable and equitable both to the States and the Centre. Their legal basis would be the "agreements" to be entered into with the States under Article 258 of the Draft Constitution.

..INTERIM MANAGEMENT: As a purely temporary measure, the Central Government may entrust the administration of certain federal functions to the agency of States until necessary Central personnel becomes available.

COMPENSATION: No compensation should be paid for any federal assets or revenues which would pass to the Centre or for any rights or immunities which would be extinguished as a result of integration.

The Committee has arrived at this conclusion after a great deal of deliberation and discussion with the States Governments concerned on whether the States are entitled to compensation in the form of payment of market value or capital invested according to accounts for the "federal" assets like Railways transferred to the Central Government upon financial integration.

The Committee has no doubt, whatever, that the question of compensation in this form does not arise and cannot be raised.

NEED FOR CAUTION

The financial integration schemes for individual States have been evolved upon the basis of principles which take account of their varying circumstances, the need to avoid any dislocation of their finances and the necessity to provide for smooth transition to the full provincial pattern within 10 years. The Committee has pointed out that during the transition period there is great need for caution in proceeding with such matters as prohibition, abolition of Jagirs etc. The schemes have all been drawn up after close consultations with the States and Unions concerned.

The Committee is convinced that the integration of Federal finances in States will be in the best interests of India as a whole and also of States.

NO COMPENSATION

One of the principles stressed by the Committee in regard to financial adjustments is that there can be no question of compensation for taking over federal functions, federal revenues or assets and liabilities. Taking the example of the integration of Railways belonging to Indian States, the Report explains that it is not a question of the rest of India purchasing them as a commercial investment for its own benefit. What is involved, states the Report, is a process of pooling together the federal resources of the people of the States with the federal resources of the people of the rest of India, resulting in a merger of the Federal resources of the people of India as a whole for administration in the interests of all by a new Central Government of the Union whose power and authority are derived from all the Units. In the circumstances, the Committee concludes, no question of compensation can obviously arise.

MAKING LOSS OF REVENUE

For this purpose schemes of integration for individual States have been prepared. The method followed by the Committee is briefly this. In each case the net loss of revenue resulting from financial integration has been worked out, i.e., the loss from abolition of internal customs duties and from the transfer of federal revenues to the Centre 'minus' the federal expenditure to be borne by the Centre. The loss of revenue from internal customs duties is to be made good by the States themselves by the imposition of sales tax and other provincial taxes.

In respect of the balance of loss, if any, the Central Government has to guarantee payment of the whole amount 'or' the share from the divisible pool to federal revenues allotted to the State, 'whiever is higher', for an initial period of five years. Thereafter the guaranteed amount will gradually diminish until it is reduced in the tenth year to 60 per cent of the initial over-all net loss (inclusive of the loss of internal customs duties) or the State's share from the divisible pool of federal revenues of that year, whichever is higher. (There is to be no guarantee from the eleventh year unless the time limit under Article 258 is extended to 15 years). Where the losss from the abolition of internal customs duties itself accounts for 40 per cent or more of initial over-all loss, there will be no such reduction.

JEWS CLASH WITH POLICE

Munich Demonstration

MUNICH, Aug. 10 (PTI-Reuter). Police and Jews clashed here today in hand to hand fighting in which both police and Jews were injured and police cars demolished.

About 1,000 Jews were staging a protest march against the publication of a letter in yesterday's issue of the newspaper "Sueddeutsche Zeitung". and the police tried to stop them, the German News Agency Dena reported.

The letter which inflamed the demonstrators urged Jews to go to America, but added that they were not wanted there either. "They have enough of these blood-suckers already" the writer said.

People IN THE NEWS

Government House News

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Governor-General accompanied by Rani Maharaj Singh and Shri Dinkerrao Desai visited the Arey Milk Colony at Goregaon, where he inspected the Dairy Farm Units and the proposed sites, for the Dairy Pasteurisation Plant and Central Fodder Farm.

The Governor-General received the Rani Saheba of Phaltan.

The Governor-General met the representatives of the local press at Government House.

The Governor-General, attended by his personal staff, left for Delhi.

The Governor of Bombay received Rev. A. G. Bhatt.

★

MR. B. G. KHER

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will leave Bombay for Delhi tomorrow and return on Sunday, August 14.

★

MR. G. D. TAPASE

BOMBAY, Wednesday:— Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries and Backward Classes, will preside over the function of "the liberation of Criminal Tribes" at the Sholapur Settlement on Saturday, August 13, the day on which the Criminal Tribes Act is being repealed. The Minister will leave Bombay for Sholapur on Friday August 12 and return on Sunday, August 14.

★

MR. V. P. MENON

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10, (PTI):— Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser to the States Ministry, left for Jaipur today for discussions with the Rajasthan cabinet and the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan on certain administrative problems.

Mr. Menon expects to visit Bombay to see Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel before returning to Delhi.

ASAF ALI FAVOURS ROMAN SCRIPT

CALCUTTA, (UPA): The universal adoption of the Roman script in the writing of all the languages of the world is advocated by former Indian Ambassador to the U.S.A. Mr. Asaf Ali, now Governor of Orissa.

Speaking at Utkal University in Cuttack, the provincial capital, Asaf Ali recalled that Turkey had adopted the script but said that there were certain formidable barriers to its general acceptance by Middle East countries.

On the other had, he added, India (the question of whose national language has yet to be settled) was today in a most advantageous position to recast her ideas on the subject of script.

The adoption of the Roman script would make Indian languages easier to learn for everybody, he said.

Asaf Ali, who was presiding at the formal inauguration of French, German and Spanish classes at the university, said India was embarking upon an international career of her own, not only in the diplomatic field but also in commerce and other spheres of human relationships. The new languages to be taught would be very useful to young men seeking careers along such lines.

TEN YEARS IN THE POST

The knowledge of languages of neighbouring countries particularly Chinese, would greatly help mutual understanding, he said.

AZAD FAVOURS NAGARI

NEW DELHI, August 10 (PTI): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, is understood to have told a meeting of the Congress Assembly Party this evening that the script of India's State language could only be Nagari.

The party today resumed discussions on the State language question and in contrast to the controversial atmosphere outside, it is understood, the debate was on a high level and informed quarters today were optimistic that a solution would be found which would be acceptable to all.

REVENUE GAP IN BARODA

Share To Be Borne By Bombay

In its interim report on Baroda, the Krishnamachari Committee recommends that the net revenue-gap in the finances of Baroda (viz., Rs. 126 lakhs per annum), arising from Federal financial integration, should be made good as folows:—

(A) By the Bombay Government assuming responsibility, with effect from 1950-51 for Rs. 50 lakhs per annum, i.e., 40 per cent of Rs. 126 lakhs;

(B) By the Central Government assuming responsibility for, and guaranteeing to pay to the Bombay Government as from the date of the merger, a sum of Rs. 126 lakhs per annum up to March 31, 1950, and thereafter a sum of Rs. 76 lakhs per annum for a period of ten years, in the shape of

(1) the share of divisible income-tax and other divisible taxes, if any, which will accrue to the Bombay Government on account of the addition of the Baroda territory to the Province: and (2) an ad hoc revenue subsidy to the extent to which the divisible should all short of the guaranteed amount.

It is the considered opinion of the Committee that the Bombay Government should have no difficulty in bearing (from 1950-51 onwards) a share of the net revenue-gap as suggested above, largely as a result of savings under "privy Purse" and increase of revenue by applying Bombay rates of Taxation.

Stop Press

WITHIN 24 HOURS

BHATINDA, August 10 (PTI).—Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Socialist Leader, told a public meeting here that if and when the Socialist Party came to power it would abolish Jagirdari within 24 hours.

CALCUTTA TRAMS ATTACKED

CALCUTTA, August 10 (PTI).—The death of a two-year-old girl in a tramway accident on the Bow Bazar Street, in Central Calcutta, this afternoon enraged a group of persons who went on attacking running tram cars in the area for some time.

Further Improvement In Tata Steels

COTTON MILL SHARES QUIETLY STEADY

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

Yesterday's improvement was carried further today in the Bombay Stock Exchange under persistent buying and short covering. However at the rise there developed scattered realising which checked further improvement.

Calcutta Scrips, both Indian Irons and Bengal Steels were strong with extensive buying and registered a rise of about one point. Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 24 while Bengal Steels after being quoted at Rs. 18-2 steadied at Rs. 18.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1307-8 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1291-4 and declined at Rs. 1302-8 under scattered realising. At this level there was renewed buying and covering and Defds. advanced at Rs. 1320 when profit-taking checked further improvement and Defds. steadied at Rs. 1315. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 272 and after advancing at Rs. 277 steadied at Rs. 276.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1047 and declined at Rs. 1037 on scattered liquidation. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 268 and quietened at Rs. 265 while Svadeshi mill shares opened at Rs. 250 and steadied at Rs. 248. Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 12-14.

Thereafter Tata Steel Ordinary shares declined at Rs. 273. Central India shares were placed at Rs. 209 while Gokaks were done at Rs. 251. Simplexes were quoted at Rs. 178.

Associated Cements changed hands at Rs. 146. Belapurs were placed at Rs. 188 and Burmas were done at Rs. 267-8 Central Banks improved at Rs. 80-8.

Towards the close Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1307-8 and Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 274. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 1037-8. Closing tone was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1037 8
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	264 0
Svadeshi Mills (12-4) XD	245 0
Central India Mills (4)	208 0
Simplex Mills)6-8)	179 8
New Great Eastern (8)	143 0
Indore (9 plus 3)	117 8
Gokak Mills (12)	262 0
Century Spinning (15)	205 10
India Bleaching (6)	129 0
Swan Mills (20)	295 0
Finlay Mills (15)	248 8
Morarji Goculdas	445 0
Edward Sassoon (30)	176 4
Meyer (12)	119 6
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2-11-6
India United Ord. (0-13-6)	10 0
India United Defd. (0 2-6)	1 10
Madhusudan Mills (15)	170 0
Podar (8)	132 8
Khatau Makanji (5)	189 0
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord (14)	274 0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1310 6
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (7-3)	139 0
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	145 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	270 0
Belapur Sugar (9)	186 0
Shivrapur Syndicate)-3)	24 0
Scindia Steam (0-3)	12-13-0
Premier Construction	87- 4
Tata Chemical	9 1
Tata Oil (2)	47 4
India Iron (0-12))	23 14
Bengal Steel (0-8-9)	18 1
British India Corp. (0-9)	8 1
India Copper	2 1
Wimco	177 8
Alcock	242 8
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1477 8
Andhra Valley (30)	1367 8
Tata Hydro (3)	145 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (9)	51 0
Phoenix (50)	140 0
Indian Mfg.	4150 0
Kuria	117 8
Colaba	120 0
New City (11)	151 4
Minerva (12)	115 0
Bradbury	325 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 5
Bharat Mills (2)	27 0
Mysore Spg. Mills (4)	156 6
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14 8
Model Mills (12-8)	162 8
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	598 2
Vishnu Cotton (8)	203 12
Western India (40)	4070 0
Standard (15)	205 0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3140 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	15 4
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	48 0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (2)	253 12
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	34 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15 4
Madhusudan S (2-8)	35 0
Shrinivas Mills (8)	153 12
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	67 0
Berar Mills	281 4
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (4-0)	120 10
Ahmedabad New	44 8
Surat Electric (2-8)	131 4
Karachi Electric (2)	131 4
Broach (0-5)	6 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	7 2
Amalgamated (0-12)	12 6
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electricity Supply (8)	146 14
Bombay Suburban XR	133 12
Bombay Suburban New	41 0
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35) XD	1735 0
Imperial Bank of India P.P (8-12) XD	323 12
Central Bank (1-8)	79 12
Central Bank New (1-8)	79 0
Bank of India (4)	173 0
Union (0-5)	7 2
Bank of Baroda (2-8)	122 8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	40 8
United Commercial (8)	44 8
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35 12
Hindustan Commercial	17 0
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	105 0
INSURANCE	
Oriental (125)	4100 0
Empire (10)	625 0
New India (7) XD	54 4
Jupiter (1-4)	12 8
Vulcan (9-10)	11 9
Indian Mercantile (21)	34 8
Universal (9-4)	11 4
B.I.C. (1)	15 12
Industrial and Prudential	29 8
Neptune	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India General	15 10
RAILWAY SHARES	
C. P. (1-14) XD	113 8
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	222 8
Bomombay Burma New (5)	98 12
Burma Petrol	1 5 6
Mackenzie (6)	65 0
Port Canning (3)	61 0
Kemp and Co. (30)	382 8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	84 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	31 8
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16 0
Alembic (15)	155 0
Supreme India X.R.	77 0
Jam Wire (6)	67 4
Bombay Uganda	60 4
Bombay Motor Cycle	30 0
Indian Cement (1937)	171 4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	135 0
United Motor	32 0
Associated Cement New (3)	142 8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbolic X.D.	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrela Batteries	31 0
Manmad Press	120 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	192 8
Andhra Valley (7)	1235 0
Tata Power (7-8)	1315 0
Hydro Electric (7)	126 4
Bombay Steamer (6)	230 0
Central India (5)	625 0
Swadeshi Mills	126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	258 12
Lakshmi Mills	220 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	105 0
Podar Mills (4)	98 0
Shrinivas Mills	106 4
Elphinstone Mills (7)	305 0
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	137 8
Surat Electricity (3-4)	100 0
Pre. Construction First	98 0
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	115 0
Amalgamated	72 0
Habib	113 12
Tata Chemical	130 0
Walchandnagar	19 14
Jupiter	100 0
Supreme	110 0
Meyer	85 0
Mackenzie (1st)	80 0
Mackenzie (2nd)	132 8
Ahmedabad Advance	50 0
Mysore Mill	99 0
Standard	12 0
Madhusudan	100 12
Khatau	94 8
Morarji	103 8
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	8 9
Gula Kajamsingh	17 0
Rubber Planting	97 0
Bombay Steamer	101 0
Indian Hume Pipe	103 0
Tata Power 1951	105 0
Walchandnagar	2 5
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 0
New Victoria Mills	4 2
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	90 0
Faltan (8)	312 8
Gold Mohor	360 0
New Kaiser Hind	155 0
Sajjan Mill (20)	235 0
Osmanshahi (10)	255 0
Azamshahi	5 4
Air Services	70 0
Air India Tata	4 7
Hind Motor	6 3
India Steam	

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

Tata Ordinary 272; Tata Deferred 1307-8; Indian Iron 23-12, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 18, Bombay Dyeing 1038-12, Central India 207; Gokak 250; Kohinoor 263; Simplex 177; Swadeshi 245; Tata Power 1448; Associated Cement 145; Belapur 187; Bombay Burma (Old) 265; Scindia 12-14; Central Bank 80-4; New India 53; Tata 2nd Pref. 146.

SUGAR PRICES

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

Standard Quality	105 0 0
Medium	109 0 0
Buland	113 0 0
August	37 12 0
October	37 6 0
January	30 3 0
Arrivals	125 Bags
Despatches	3,000 Bags

SALES OF MADRAS TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. one crore and fifty lakhs, of three months' Government of Madras Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, the 10th August, 1949. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,50,00,000.

Tenders at Rs. 99-13-9 were accepted in full. Total amount accepted was Rs. one crore and fifty lakhs, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-9-0 per cent per annum.

GOLD & SILVER

Forward Business Likely Next Week

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

The Board of the Bullion Exchange at yesterday's meeting has adopted some changes in the forward contract to prevent corners and raids. These changes will be placed before the general meeting on Saturday and the Board will approach the Government for necessary permission.

The Reserve Bank of India sold today 200 bars silver at Rs. 160-6 and has invited tenders 200 bars for tomorrow.

In the local market ready silver was quoted at Rs. 161-4. Gold was in good demand at Rs. 115-4 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 74-4.

Later on there was increased buying and Silver advanced at Rs. 162 on higher upcountry advices. Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	161 12 0
Ready Gold	115 4 0
Sovereigns	74 4 0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

There was no official business today in the market.

Privately September delivery was quoted at Rs. 625 while New crop February opened at Rs. 596 and after improving at Rs. 598 quietened at Rs. 596. May delivery was quoted rupees ten under February at Rs. 586.

Later on there was active buying in new crop February which advanced at Rs. 603 and closed at Rs. 602.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

KARNAK Nov.	57.63+48
KARNAK Jan.	55.35+67
KARNAK Mar.	54.90+62
ASHMOUNI Aug.	45.14+52
ASHMOUNI Oct	45.22+60
ASHMOUNI Dec.	45.06+58

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 584 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay August 9.

	1948-49 Bales	1947-48 Bales
Receipts (By Rail and Sea) 5th August to 8th August	21115	8911
Receipts (By Rail and Sea) 1st Sept. to 8th August	1546768	2135362
Shipments		
Shipments 5th to 8th August		
United Kingdom	...	...
Continent	159	287
China	...	600
Japan	300	...
Coast Ports	...	3495
Total	459	4352
1st Sept. to 8th August		
United Kingdom	22171	67035
Continent	156700	343356
China	27601	236289
Japan	47484	220186
U. S. A.	19773	25165
Other Foreign Countries	5094	25165
Total all Foreign Countries	273823	935685
Coast Ports	150339	135125
Total	424212	1070210
Transhipment in Bombay Harbour During the month of June Total	43	2
1st September to 30th June Total	1713	18730

WORLD PRICE MOVEMENTS SINCE 1937

In the July issue of its monthly publication, "International Financial Statistics" distributed recently, the International Monetary Fund traces price movements since 1937 of the major world trade commodities.

The prices, expressed in U. S. dollars, are given for the years 1937, 1948, 1939, 1946, 1947, 1948 and the first five months of 1949.

Pertinent in particular to the United Kingdom's payments problems, are figures showings the variations in prices paid by the United Kingdom for commodities imported from its different sources of supply.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

Forward business in produce market remains suspended but extensive business in upcountry markets like, Baroda, Patan, Chinsura and Jamnagar is being done. It is said that the oil chamber is meeting today to fix rates with a view to liquidate forward contracts.

Groundnuts Bold ready were quoted at Rs. 40-12. Some business on bazar terms was reported at Rs. 202 Madras quality was quoted at Rs. 202 while Khandesh stood at Rs. 205 to 206. Groundnut oil local mills was quoted at Rs. 23-4.

SHIPPING NEWS

BOMBAY, August 10.

ARRIVALS

S. S. AALSUM (Vinke & Co.) from Hamburg with 8,362 tons general cargo on August 9.

S. S. SCOTTISH TRADER (Trader Navigation Co.) from Geelong with 8,445 tons grain on August 9.

S. S. INDIAN NAVIGATOR (Ind. St. Co.) from London with 8,600 tons general cargo on August 10.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, August 10.

Following are today's quotations in the Madras Stock market:—

GOVERNMENT LOANS: Three per cent Paper 97-12, Do. Three per cent 1953-55 101/13 Do. 1970175 100. Government of Travancore Loan Three per cent 1952-54 100-13, Government of Madras Loan Three per cent 1960 99-15-6.

BANKS: Travancore 14-2.

PLANTINGS: Balmadies 1-10, Blue Mountain 2-2, Chembra 4-4-6, Cochin Malabar 3-10, Devashola 13-12, Nelliampathy 0-15-6, Ouchterlony 4-12, Pullangode 1, Thirumbadi 1-5, T. R. and T. Co. 4-2, Valkundam 4-5.

TEXTILES: Buckingham 12-8. Do. Pref. 189-4, Cambodia 9-5, Coimbatore CM 113, Do. Pioneer 117, Do. Spg. 44-12, Lakshmi 61-8, Madura 38-4, Metur 297-8, Radhakrishna 137-8, Rajalakshmi 54, Ranga Vilas 44, Trav Rayons 3-5, Trichinopoly 10-4, Vasanta 99.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 66-4, F. A. C. T. India Cement 17, Mettur Chem. 6-0-6, Mysore Chem. Fert. 7-10.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Aug. 10

2 1/2	per cent 1954	98 11	0
2 1/2	per cent 1950	100 10	0
2 1/2	per cent 1955	99 11	0
2 1/2	per cent 1961	96 7	0
2 1/2	per cent 1960	99 6	0
2 3/4	per cent 1962	99 4	0
2 3/4	per cent 1976	96 0	0
3	per cent non-terminable	98 0	0
3	per cent 1986 Con.	98 2	0
3	per cent 1951-54	101 12	0
3	per cent 1953-55	101 14	0
3	per cent 1957	101 12	0
3	per cent 1959/61	101 4	0
3	per cent 1963-65	100 5	0
3	per cent 1966-68	100 4	0
3	per cent 1970-75	100 0	0
3 1/2	per cent 1954-59	104 10	0
3 1/2	per cent 1960-70	110 6	0
4 1/2	per cent 1950-55	102 6	0
4 1/2	per cent 1955-60	110 8	0
4 1/2	per cent 1958-68	114 4	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3	per cent Bombay 1962	98 15	0
2 3/4	per cent C. P 1961	97 2	0
2 3/4	per cent Madras 1961	97 2	0
3	per cent Bombay 1955	100 6	0
3	per cent Bombay 1958	100 6	0
3	per cent Punjab 1949	100 0	0
3	per cent Madras 1952-53	100 6	0
3	per cent U.P 1952	100 6	0
3	per cent C.P. 1952	100 6	0
3	per cent N.W.F 1952	98 2	0
3	per cent U. P 1961-66	99 14	0
4	per cent B.P.T.	110 12	0
4	per cent B. Municipality	110 8	0
5	per cent B. Municipality 1959	114 0	0
3	per cent B. Municipal 1954	114 0	0
3	per cent B. Municipal 1950-60	107 0	0

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE

PARIS: August 9.

Trading was quieter today although featured by a lively advance in Indo-Chinese notably rubbers. Fair advances were also recorded in metals and chemicals but buyers were more cautious. Among Internationals, earlier Kaffir gains were reduced on profittaking.

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

Ready Japan 120 Rs. 3-5, 150 Rs. 3-9; Ready Italy 120 Rs. 3-2, 150 Rs. 3-9; 150 D. Box August Rs. 711, Sept. Rs. 719.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

MILLS

Apollo 2-11 2-12 2-11-6
Ahmedabad Advance 252-8 53-12
Bharat 26-12 27
B. Dyeing 1047-8 35 40 37-8
C. India 210 11 8-8 12 8 9 8
Century 203-12 5-10
B. Textiles 176-4
Finlay 247 46 50 48-8
Gokak 251 54 52
I. U. Defd. 1-10 1-10-3 1-10
I. U. Ord 10 10-1 10 10-0-6 10
Indore 117-8 21-4 17-8
Kohinoor 268 65 67 65-8 67-12 64-4 65 64
Laxmi 597-8 98-2
Model 162-8
Mysore 156-4
New Great 141-8 44 41 43
Podar 132-8
Simplex 177, 79 78 82 78 80 79-8
Swadeshi 248 53 46 50 44 47 45
Swan 297 98
Tata Mills 48 48-4
Vishnu 203-12
C. P. Rly 113-8

STEAMER

B. Steam 221-4 22-8
Scindia 12-15 13 12-13-6 13-0-6 12-13-6

BANKS

Baroda 122 21-8
Central 80 80-4 79-12
Central New 79
Imperial Old 1727-8 35
Imperial New 423-12
India 172 74 72 73
Union 7-2
U. Commercial 43-8 44-8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 122/8, 20, 20/10.
Andhra Valley 1,365, 67/8.
Suburban 133/12.
Surat 132/8.
Hydro 145.
Hydro Pref. 126/4.
Power 1,475, 80, 77/8.

INSURANCE

B.I.G. 15 (Ex. Div.).
New India 53/8, 54/4

STEEL

B. Steel 17/14, 18/3, 18, 18/1.
I Iron 23/14, 24, 23/10, 24/1, 23/14.
Tata Defd. 1310, 1300, 21/4, 7/8, 20, 10.
Tata Ord. 274, 72/8, 77, 75, 76, 74.
Tata IInd Pref. 139 (9-8-49).

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 240, 43/12, 442/8.
A.C.C Old 146/4, 46, 47, 45.
A.C.C. New 143/8, 42/8
Belapur 190/8, 87, 88/8, 85/8, 86/8, 85 86.
B. B. Old 2665, 72/8, 68/12, 72/8, 70.
B. B. New 100, 98/12.
B. B. Petrol 1/5, 1/5/8.
B.I.C. 8/2, 8/1.
I. Bleaching 129.
I. Copper 2/1.
P. Const. 89, 90/8, 87/8, 89, 86/8, 87/4.
P. IInd Pref. 98-4
Shivrajpur 24.
Tata Chem. 9/6, 9/8, 9/7.
Tata Oil 47, 47/8, 47/4.
Wimco 176/4, 77/8.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

B C Rates I T D D 1-5 15/16 Ready.
B C Rates T T D D 1-5 29/32 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready.
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th—9th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month.
New York and Montreal B C Rate T T Rs. 332 1/4.
Banks Selling T T Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4 Montreal Rs 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329 Rs. 328 3/4 L/C.
Paris Banks Selling I T Fcs 8100
Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs 8320
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 79
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs 1305
Java Banks Selling I T D D Glds 79
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 83 1/4.
Singapore Banks Selling I T D D Rs. 156-1/4.
Manila Banks Selling T T D D Rs 165 3/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs 52, 57-53 43; London Alexandria Cross Rate Pia 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl. 40; London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4; London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36; London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/2 15/16-1/2 25/32 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 128-130, London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London Lisbon Cross Rate Es. 99.80-100.20; London/Manila Cross Rate Pea. 8.09-8.14; London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 1096-1098; London/Prague Cross Rate K. 201-202; London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/3 15/16-2/4 1/16, London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50, London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 17.34-36.

London Discts. 3 Mos 5/8 p.c. London Discts. 6 Mos. 3/4 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c.; Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 3/4 p.c.; 3 Mos. 1 p.c.; 6 Mos. 1-1/4 p.c. 12 Mos. 1-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

Deficit In Supply Of Good Quality Of Indian Sugar

The President of the Bengal Sugar Merchants' Association, Calcutta has issued the following press statement:

From various reports that have emanated from time to time one is left with the impression that there is a surplus of Indian sugar in the the country, in other words, there will be a carry over of the stock at the end of the season. With due regard to the prevailing circumstances and the present stock position of sugar along with the current year's production, this Association is of the opinion that far from there being a surplus, there might be a deficit in the supply of good quality Indian Sugar. Below are certain figures of actual supplies available this year, which also include the present stock and requirements during the remaining part of the year:—

	Tons
Carry over from last year	1,78,000
Production during the 1948 49 Season	10,00,000
Production during th	
Total supplies available	11,78,000
Stocks at the middle of July, 1949, with the Factories	2,80,000
Estimated requirements during the remaining part of the year	3,50,000

The gap of 70,000 will of course be filled up by the new season's production, which is expected to start earlier this year.

The increased consumption this year may be attributed to lower sugar prices and efficient regularity of transport.

I, therefore, desire to bring this to the notive of the Government and all concerned that if any Indian sugar is allowed to be exported in the current season, it would result in shortage of sugar supply within country and might lead to rise in prices. As it is, sugar price has increased slightly in all the markets. To counteract this unhealthy tendency and to prevent hoarding I consider it to be desirable for the Government to make an immediate statement to the effect that no sugar will be exported this year. Further, the next season's price should be announced early and at lower level Alongside steps should also be taken to maximise production in the country

Early start of the Mills will go a long way in this direction.

DOMESTIC COPRA MARKET RULES QUIET

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

The domestic copra market ruled quiet and firm with dealers reporting continued lack of offerings from the Philippines. Nearby copra was quoted nominally at dol. 180 per short ton. In cocoanut oil nearby material was quoted at 15-1/2 cents, August 15 cents, September 14 cents October 13 cents and November 12-1/2 cents.

Profit Taking In New York Cotton Market

FRACTIONAL LOSSES IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

Opening losses were due to profit-taking on technical considerations plus some other selling. The latter was attributable to the Senate's 10 per cent cut in E.C.A. funds and the defeat of the Spanish Loan proposal which was considered unfavourable from the export standpoint. After steadying slightly on small routine trade demands prices sagged again on persistent dribbling profit-taking and hedges. The market continued under the influence of technical conditions in the afternoon with the indifference of the trade preventing any rally though there was no evidence of any selling pressure. Crop and weather news was described as generally favourable. The market closed barely steady with sales placed at 80,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS

New York, Aug. 9.

October	29.74
October Highest	29.89—02
October Lowest	29.73—09
December	29.74
March	29.74
May	29.65 bid
Spot	32.21—11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS

New York, Aug. 9.

October	29.65
December	29.68
March	29.68
May	29.57
Spot	30.95

WALLSTREET MARKET

Some expansion of profit-taking checked the advance and brought a majority of fractional losses. Selling was centred in recent buying favourites and the reaction was considered mainly a technical correction with the turnover upto noon only about 500,000 shares. The averages were industrials 179.42 and rails 47.01. The main body continued to drift lower in the afternoon with the volume on the light side. This contraction in business on decline aroused some belief that the summer rise has still further to go. Losses were generally confined to fractions but celanese corporation was a weak spot due to the disappointing six months earnings report. The market closed barely steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.

Prices declined under commission house and local selling based on more favourable weather. Some scaledown demand for maize represented hedge-lifting against export sales including 9,000 tons to Holland today. The easiness of soyabeans reflected the weakness of cottonseed oil. Latterly wheat derived support from prospective Mexican government purchases.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.

Sept. 2 04-3/4.
December 2.08-1/2.
March 2.08-1/2.
May 2.03-3/4.

NEW YORK CLOSING STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Aog. 9.

Texas Gulf Sulphur	65
Tide Water Oil	22-7/8
Timken Roller Bearing	39-1/4
Union Carbide	40
U. S. Industrial Chemical	22
U. S. Gypsum	102 bid
U. S. Steel Pref.	133-1/2
Western Union "A"	14
West Pennsylvania Electric	23-5/8
Youngstown Sheet and Tube	64-1/4
Aluminium Corpn.	51
American Cyanamid	45
American Gas and Electric	40
Brazilian Traction	17
Consolidated Gas of Baltimore	65-7/8
Louisiana Land	23-1/8
Baltimore & Ohio (BID)	9-1/4

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Weekly Statement Of Affairs

The following is an Account of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended the 5th day of August:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	33,23,62,000
Notes in circulation	1110,51,57,000
Total Notes issued	1143,75,19,000
Total Liabilities	1143,75,19,000

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Coin and Bullion:—	
Held in India	40,01,71,000
Foreign Securities	635,34,38,000
Rupee Coin	49,66,87,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	418,72,23,000
Total Assets	1134,75,19,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities 59.048 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
Government	
(1) Central Government	103,28,34,000
(2) Other Governments	15,55,59,000
Banks	92 11,17,000
Others	60,97,17,000
Bills Payable	3,18,47,000
Other Liabilities	12,21,01,000
Rupees	297,26,75,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes	33,23,62,000
Rupee Coin	7,48,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,46,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
Internal	70,44,000
Government Treasury Bills	4,04,82,000
Balances held abroad	155,46,96,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	5,82,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	9,47,82,000
Investments	83,91,65,000
Other Assets	4,50,50,000
Rupees	298,26,75,000

AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE

AMSTERDAM, August 9.

An easier tendency ruled today, most issues showing losses of a few points at the close. Trading was very restricted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 9.

	£
2-1/2 p.c British Consols	70-3/4
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	96
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	96-1/8
3-1/2 p.c War Loan 1952	94-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-1/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	83-1/2
National Bank of India	33-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,075

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 9.

T. T. London on:—

New Ybrk Selling 4.0275. Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275. Buying 4.0325. Zurich Selling 17.34. Buying 17.36; Sweden 14.47 to 14.50.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Silver Spot and Forward both 43-1/2 d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

London price of exportable Silver 57 to 58 d.

LONDON WHEAT

London, Aug. 9.

Australian Wheat f.o.b. bulk 89-7-1/2 August-September.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

Insurance World Declares War Against Nationalisation

LONDON, Aug. 9 (PTI): Prices of Government stocks on the London Stock Exchange, depressed by Britain's economic difficulties paused in their downward trend after the biggest fall yesterday since the break in prices began two weeks ago. They rose again later, giving some hope that the decline might be checked, but dealers were far from certain that the rally would last.

Comenting on yesterday's huge losses, the socialist "Daily Herald" said, "It is significant that the insurance companies, which are constantly accumulating funds, are laying off" Asking whether there was some political significance in this fact, the writer said, "by buying giltedged now they would increase their yield basis considerably. On the other hand, the insurance world has declared war against nationalisation. Are they withholding their normal support of the market in the hope of forcing the governments hand?" But rightwing financial writers agreed with brokers that the main reasons for the continued absence of buying were lack of confidence in both the government and

NEW YORK PEPPER

NEW YORK, August 9.

Black Pepper: Black pepper continues comparatively inactive following the sharp advance late last week. There is no scarcity of bids somewhat below 1.41 dollars but offerings are very scarce and firmly held at or around that price. Today's closing prices are as follows: Black Pepper: spot 1.41 asked, September 1.40 asked, October 1.40 asked, December 1.24 bid January 1.14 bid, March 1.01 bid May 92 cents bid. White pepper 1.75 asked.

LONDON PEPPER

LONDON, August 9.

London pepper prices continued to advance on the smallness of offers and a modest demand on European account. Malabar, July/August, was offered at 825 s. per cwt., c.i.f., basis ports with bids at 815 s. Shipment to New York was not quoted. Sellers of black lampong, July/August raised their limits to 7s. 9d., and 9s. 2d., was indicated for white Muntok and Sarawak per pound c.i.f. basis ports.

SINGAPORE PEPPER

SINGAPORE, August 9

In cautions dealings on the Singapore pepper market today white Muntok edged five dollars higher to 505 dollars per picul ex-godown while black lampong was at 410 dollars. Buyers and sellers were very reserved owing to reports that the current harvesting season in the Lampong district of Indonesia is expected to yield 8,000 to 10,000 tons of pepper. Local dealers opine that the Singapore price have reached a climax and expect a sharp decline following release of this Lampong crop

BRUSSELS STOCK EXCHANGE

BRUSSELS, August 9.

After opening indecision, some firm spots developed including plantations, textiles, foods and breweries. Electricities, however lost ground while coals were ignored Among foreigners, buying of Dutch plantations was a feature.

SILVER TURNOVER IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, August 9.

Silver: Sales were again about 125,000 ounces at unchanged 71-3/4 cents an ounce.

President To Appoint Finance Commission

DISTRIBUTION OF TAX RECEIPTS

C.A. Adopts Article 260 Of Constitution

NEW DELHI, August 10 (P. T. I.).

THE Constituent Assembly today decided that the President should appoint a 'Finance Commission' within two years from the commencement of the Constitution with a four-fold task.

The Assembly adopted Article 260 which contained the provision soon after it reassembled this morning, following a brief reply to yesterday's debate by Dr. Ambedkar.

The Constituent Assembly today approved of a provision for constituting a finance commission within two years from the commencement of the constitution and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year or at such earlier time as the President considered necessary.

The article authorises th ePresident to constitute the finance commission which shall consist of a chairman and four other members. The finance commission would be required to make recommendations to the President as to:—

(a) The distribution between the Union and the states of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them and the allocation between the states of the respective shares of such proceeds;

(b) The principles which should govern the grants-in-aid to the states out of the revenues of India;

(c) The continuance or modification of the terms of any agreement entered into by the union with any state as respects the levy, collection and distribution of any tax or duty leviable by the Government of India in such state; and

(d) Any other matter referred to the commission by the president in the interest of sound finance.

The commission shall determine their procedure and shall have such powers in the performance of their functions as Parliament may be law confer on them.

The House rejected Pandit Kunzru's amendment seeking to exempt revision of the distribution of net proceeds of incometax from the purview of the Finance Commission under the first term.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Dr. Ambedkar said that so far as incometax was concerned, the allocation and distribution of net proceeds were left to the President to be determined, while the distribution and allocation of central duties of excise were left to be determined by law made by Parliament.

Under the Article now before the House, it was provided that the Finance Commission was to advise and make recommendations with regard to the distribution and allocation not merely of the taxations which were made distributable by law made by Parliament but with regard to the distribution of incometax. Pandit Kunzru wanted to take out the question of distribution from the purview of the Finance Commission on the ground that the President should be made independent of the Finance Commission though he might consult the Commission and act in accordance with its recommendations for the purpose of initial distribution of incometax.

Dr. Ambedkar said that the question was whether the President should be left altogether independent of any recommendations of the Finance Commission in varying the distribution of incometax between the Provinces and the Centre. He appreciated that if this was left to be decided by the President on the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the hands of the President might be so tied that he would yield to the recommendations of the Commission at the clamour that might be raised by the Provinces. It might injure the Central finances.

He shared the feeling that the Centre should be made independent so far as finances were concerned. Nothing should be done in the Constitution which would jeopardise either the political or financial existence of the Central Government.

The House next took up Article 261, which says that the President shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission under the provisions of this chapter together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Mr. H. V. Kamath (Central Provinces) moved an amendment the effect of which would be that the action to be taken on the recommendation of the Finance Commission would be decided by Parliament and not by the President and his Cabinet.

The Article before the House, Mr. Kamath said, was one of the Articles which sought to centralise more and more power in the President.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena (U.P.) moved an amendment seeking to vest the power to take action on the recommendations of the Commission in the Lower House. "This is a matter of vital consequence", said Prof. Saksena.

"The Article as it stands cuts at the very roots of democracy. The House of the people must have the final say in this important question."

Prof. K. T. Shah, Bombay economist also supported the amendments. He was not happy over the entire chapter relating to the appointment, powers and activities of the Finance Commission.

"The Finance Commission is so much more additional patronage in the hands of the Executive and will act, insofar as it is empowered under this section to act, against the inherent rights of a sovereign Parliament".

Mr. Biswanath Das (Orissa) contended that no patronage of the Executive had been conferred by a provision of an appointment of a Commission and said the learned Prof. Shah saw ghosts where there were none.

The Finance Commission would be a creation of Parliament for conducting a searching enquiry into the Financial conditions of the States, which would be placed before Parliament.

FAIR DEAL ASSURED

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras) pointed out that the proposed Finance Commission was only an administrative machinery with limited objective. It had no more sanction behind it than a Parliamentary act. The provisions regarding the Finance Commission had been introduced in the Constitution by the Drafting Committee only to assure the Provinces that they would have a fair deal.

Parliament could determine the principles of allocation but the actual quantum was a matter for the Executive to determine and if Parliament was to undertake upon itself the adjudication of the claims between various Provinces, then the creation of a Finance Commission was not at all necessary.

Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad (Bihar) and Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhury (Assam) opposed the amendments, while Mr Jagat Narain Lal (Bihar) wanted some provision to be made whereby the recommendations of the Finance Commission could be reviewed in special cases by somebody.

Dr. Ambedkar holding that the amendment were based on complete misunderstanding of the provisions, pointed out that it had already been decided that in regard to distribution of income tax, the President should determine the allocation on the recommendations of the Finance Commission. That being so it was not possible now to say that in regard to the distribution of income tax the matter might be left to Parliament. That issue had been closed.

As regards the distribution of revenue from central excise duties, it was clear from the Article already passed that this matter should be governed by law made by Parliament and the President could not do it himself. The amendments were therefore unnecessary.

The House rejected the amendments of Prof. Saksena and Mr. Kamath and adopted the Article.

GRANTS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSE

The House adopted without discussion Article 262, enabling Government to make grants for any public purpose, and Article 263 (Custody of Public Moneys) with certain amendments.

The House adopted Article 267, relating to adjustments in respect of certain expenses and pensions for services rendered under the Crown in India. Where the expenses have to be shared between the Union and a State and no agreement is reached on such share, the article provides for the appointment of an arbitrator by the Chief Justice of India.

The House rejected an amendment by Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena seeking to substitute the expression "Crown in India" by "Government of India prior to August 15, 1947".

Prof. Saksena said that the word "Crown" reminded him of "the period of our slavery" and he did not like it to be put in the Constitution.

The House also rejected amendments moved by Mr. H. V. Kamath, who said that his object was to simplify the English language. As Bernard Shaw had pointed out, a Chinaman just said "No can" "instead of the usual expression, "I regret I cannot" Mr. Kamath did not want to follow the Chinaman but he would like the language to be clear and concise.

BORROWING WITHIN LIMITS FIXED BY PARLIAMENT

The House then took up Article 268 which says that the executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the revenues of India within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by Parliament by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed.

Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Madras) hoped that Parliament would take advantage of the new articles to devote greater attention to Government's borrowing programme than it had devoted so far. Loans imposed obligations not only upon the present generation but on future gentrations also. Enough attention was not being paid now to the question. Many of the loans floated by provincial governments recently were not subscribed and some of them had to be withdrawn. He suggested that the advice of the Reserve Bank should be sought on Government's borrowing schemes.

"SUCH SWEEPING POWERS"

Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena felt that such sweeping powers as were contemplated in the article should not be given to the Executive. Parliament must be taken into confidence on every loan.

Mr. H. V. Kamath said that Parliament should not merely set the limits of the loan but also approve of the purpose for which the loan was sought to be raised and ensure that the terms of borrowing did not conflict with the nation's internal and external policy. This was particularly important when loans were sought to be raised abroad, as many of the foreign loans might carry with them military and international commitment.

RESTRICT POWER TO BORROW

Prof. K. T. Shah said that in regard to borrowing, not only the power of the Executive but even the power of Parliament should be restricted. He wanted that provision should be made by which the Executive or Parliament would not be able to mortgage the primary resources of production like mineral wealth and rivers.

Dr. Amberkar in his reply pointed out that the power of the Executive to borrow was not unfettered and it was subject to such limitations as Parliament might prescribe. He was sure that Parliament would even enact every year a debt regulation prescribing or limiting the power of the Executive and drawing up the borrowing programme for the year. Parliament was free to say that the borrowing should not be done on the pledging of certain resources of the country. He had no doubt that Parliament would deal with the question of borrowing seriously and keep on enacting laws so as to limit the borrowing authority of the Union.

The House passed the article.

BORROWING BY STATES

The House also passed Article 269 relating to the power of borrowing by States. Dr. Ambedkar moved an amendment stating that the Government of India might under a law made by Parliament make loans to any State or give guarantees in respect of loans raised by any State. The original article gave the Government of India a free hand and the amendment rendered the action of the Centre in respect of States' loan subject to control by Parliament.

Mr. B. Das thought that the Constitution imposed a great responsibility on Parliament and with his 25 years of experience, he could say that Parliament paid little attention to the question of borrowing. He said that Parliament would not be able to appreciate the position of the national credit of each State and even the Union Government and could not fix the limit for the loans unless the Auditor General provided the members of Parliament with full reports on the credit conditions of the provinces.

Mr. K. Santhanam argued that it was not open to the Government of India to pledge any resources of production. The entire consolidated fund of India would be the security for loans. It was the general security and the credit of the people that could be a guarantee for the loans and there was no question of any peculiar resourse like railways being pledged.

The house accepted the amendment of Dr. Ambedkar.

ARTICLE ON CITIZENSHIP

Dr Ambedkar moved the Article on Citizenship. Except for one other amendment in the Draft Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar said: "I do not think that any other article has give the Drafting Committee such a headache as this particular article. I do not know how many were prepared and how many were destroyed as being found to be inadequate to cover all cases which it was thought necessary and desirable to cover. I think it is a piece of good fortune for the Drafting Committee to have ultemately agreed upon this draft, which satisfies most people if not all".

President Rajendra Prasad said that there was a "veritable jungle of amendments" — numbering about 140 — to this article.

Dr. Ambedkar himself had five amendments. Mr. Krishnamachari had two more amendments, which Dr. Ambedkar said he was accepting.

The amended draft, which substitutes the original articles five and six, reads:

"5. At the date of commencement of this Constitution, every person who has his domicile in the territory of India and (A) who was born in the territory of India; or (B) either of whose parents was born in the territory of India; or (C) who has been ordinarily resident of the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding the date of such commencement, shall be a citizen of India, provided that he has not voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign state.

CASE OF MIGRANTS

"5A. Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 5 of this Constitution, a person who has migrated to the territory of India from the territory now included in Pakistan shall be deemed to be a citizen of India at the date of the commencement of this Constitution if (A) he or either of his parents or any of his grandparents was born in India as defined in the Government of Idia Act 1935 (as originally enacted) and (B) (I) in the case where such person has so migrated before July 19, 1948, he has ordinarily resided within the territory of India since the date of his migration, and (II) in the case where such person has so migrated on or after July 19, 1948 he has been registered as a citizen of India by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Government of the Dominion of India on an aplication made by him therefore to such officer before the date of the commencement of the Constitution in the form prescribed for the purpose by that Government: provided that no such registration shall be made unless the person making the application has resided in the territory of India for at least six months before the date of his application.

"5B. Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 5 and 5A of this Constitution, a person who has after March 1, 1947 migrated from the territory of India to the territory now included in Pakistan shall not be deemed to be a citizen of India, provided that nothing in this article shall apply to a person who after having so migrated to the territory now included in Pakistan has been permitted by or under the authority of any law to return to the territory of India with a view to taking up his fixed habitation in that territory and every such person shall for the purposes of Clause (B) of Article 5A of this constitution be deemed to have migrated to the territory of India after July 19, 1948.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

"5C. Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 5 and 5A of this Constitution and subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, any person who or either of whose parents or any of whose grandparents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act 1935 (as originally enacted) and who is ordiharily residing in any territory outside India as so defined shall be deemed to be a citizen of India if he has been registered as a citizen of India by the diplomatic or consular representative of India in the country where he is for the time being residing, on an application made by him therefore to such diplomatic or consular representative in the form prescribed whether before or after the commencement of this Constitution for the purpose by the Government of the Dominion of India or the Government of India.

"5D. Every person who is a citizen of India under any of the foregoing provisions of this part shall, subject to the provisions of any law that may be made by Parliament, continue to be such citizen.

"6. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this part shall derogate from the power of Parliament to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating to citizenship".

"A BIT CONFUSING"

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed (West Bengal) said that the different amendments, which were in fact amendments to the Constitution itself, were a bit confusing to him, even though he had been in the profession of law for a long time.

"We have been departing from the Draft Constitution every day. Today, the departure is still more complete", he said. "I hope there will be some limit to these deviations from the original Constitution. I devoutly wish that the Constitution will be finished as quickly as possible. Otherwise, this taste for new change will go on unabated".

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that he had considerable sympathy with Mr. Ahmed's objection. Members would, however, remember that when these articles were left over for further consideration, it was expected that fresh amendments would be brought in. In fact, in that view, the Drafting Committee had considered the old draft and proposed a new one. He would circulate the consolidated amendment among the members today and take up discussion of the amendment tomorrow morning.

'AD HOC' PROVISIONS

The new article, Dr. Ambedkar said, referred to citizenship not in a general sense but to citizenship on the date of the commencement of the Constitution.

"It is not the object of this particular article to lay down a permanent law of citizenship for this country. The business of laying down a permanent law of citizenship has been left to Parliament."

Parliament, Dr. Ambedkar said, might not only take away the citizenship from those who were declared to be citizens on the commencement of this Constitution by the provisions of this article but might make an altogether new law embodying new principles.

"That is the first proposition that has to be borne in mind by those who will participate in the debate on this article. They must not understand that the provisions that we are making for citizenship on the date of the commencement of the Constitution will be something permanent and unalterable. All that we are doing is to decide 'ad hoc', for the time being."

FOUR CATEGORIES

The Drafting Committee had provided for five different classes of people who could, provided they satisfied the terms and conditions laid down in this article, become citizens on the day on which the Constitution commenced. These five categories were firstly persons domiciled in India and born in India—who formed the bulk of the population of India—, secondly, persons who were domiciled and had resided in India but who were not born in India, for instance subjects of Portuguese and French settlements in India or the Iranians for that matter who had come from Persia and had resided here for a long time and undoubtedly had the intention of becoming citizens of India. The third category of people brought within the ambit of this article were people who were residents in India but had migrated to Pakistan; in the fourth category were persons resident in Pakistan who or whose parents were born in India but were residing outside India (Indians Overseas).

Dealing with two categories of persons who were residents in India but had migrated to Pakistan and those who were residents in Pakistan but had migrated to India, Dr. Ambedkar said that the latter's case was dealt with in Article 5A.

The persons who had come to India from Pakistan were divided into two categories, those who had come before July 19, 1948, when the permit system was introduced, and those who had come from Pakistan to India after that date. Those who had come before that date would automatically become citizens of India. In regard to others, they would be entitled to citizenship on the date of the commencement of the Constitution provided a certain procedure was followed. They were reqired to make an application for registration to an officer appointed by the Government. If they were registered they would become citizens.

PERSONS FROM PAKISTAN

Referring to those people who had migrated to Pakistan but subsequently returned to India, Dr. Ambedkar said that if a person had returned to India on the basis of a permit which would entitle him to resettle or permanently return, he would be entitled to become a citizen of India on the commencement of the Constitution. Others would not be entitled to citizenship.

This was provided for in Article 5B, which would enable only those people who had returned from Pakistan after they had migrated there, on the basis of a permit issued to them for resettlement permanently in India, to acquire Indian citizenship.

Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that it was not possible to cover every kind of case for conferring citizenship on the date of the commencement of the Constitution. If there were any categories of people who were left out, power was given to Parliament subsequently to make provision for them.

He hoped the House would accept the article with his amendments. On the conclusion of his speech the House adjourned for the day.

ASSEMBLY TO ADJOURN

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10, (PTI): The Constituent Assembly will adjourn on Friday, August 12 and will re-assemble on the following Thursday, August 18.

The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who wanted to know the sense of the House in regard to the programme for the next week pointed out that August 15 and August 17 are holidays and said that it was suggested that the House might not meet on intervening Tuesday so that the members might have a continuous holiday for five days from Saturday.

The House agreed to the proposal to adjourn on August 12 to reassemble on August 18 and also to sit on Saturday August 20.

E. BENGAL JUTE CROP ESTIMATES

Between 50 And 55 Lakh Bales

KARACHI, Aug. 10, (PTI-Reuter): East Bengal's Finance Minister, Mr. Hamidul Huq Chaudhury, today estimated the next jute crop in the Province at between 50 and 55 lakh bales.

Abnormally heavy rains in April, he said, had caused much damage to the standing crop of jute and had at the same time prevented further sowing, with the result that only about 16 lakh acres of land could be brought under cultivation as against the original estimate of 24 lakh acres.

The total estimated yield had, therefore, dropped from about 70 lakh bales to somewhere between 50 and 55 lakh bales.

Mr. Choudhury said: "The Indian jute millowners are faced with a critical situation. The correct solution of their difficulties lay not in forcing down jute prices in East Bengal but in lowering the cost of wages in their mills and simultaneously increasing their production".

Mr. Choudhury said he felt the forecast of the Indian jute crop at about 30 lakh bales could not be correct.

The acreage under jute cultivation in the West Bengal had increased only by three per cent. which, coupled with the cultivation in parts of Travancore, Madras and the United Provinces would yield not more than 22 lakh bales, he added.

COTTON TEXTILE FUND BODY

Reconstitution By Government

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10, (PTI): The Government of India have reconstituted the Cotton Textile Fund Committee with Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty as the Chairman and the Textile Commissioner as the Secretary to administer the fund amounting to Rs. 2.29 crores.

The new Committee, it is understood, will formulate measures for the promotion of the sale of Indian cloth and development of technical education and research regarding cotton textile industry. The Committee is also expected to consider the question of setting up research institutes and exercise quality control of Indian cloth and yarn intended for export.

The members are Mr. T. V. Baddley (Tatas), Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Mr. A. D. Gorwalla, Mr. A. K. Kanji, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Dr. J. C. Motrton, Mr. C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliar, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. S. C. Roy, Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Dr. P. B. Sarkar, Sir Shri Ram, Mr Harihar-nath Shastri, Dr. K. Venkataraman, and the Joint Secretaries of Finance and Industry and Supply Ministries.

COTTON PRESSED IN INDIAN UNION

RUNNING BALES

Week ending	22nd July..		BOMBAY, August 9.	
	1949	1948	1st Sept. to 1948-49	22nd July 1947-48
Madras	6943	5341	177192	346311
Bombay	4160	3331	288811	546135
West Bengal	198	160	3876	5389
United Provinces	.. ..	....	216	1086
East Punjab	....	....	46938	43919
Central Provinces	....	....	79207	134175
Berar	....	....	312595	522823
Ajmer-Merwara	13	142	22544	19162
Assam	.. ..	....	7384	4823
Baroda State	.. ..	....	107602	184756
Barwani State	....	....	7205	6215
Bikaner State	....	....	9682	....
Cutch State	....	....	1212	2454
Dhar State	152	295	14139	17357
Holkar State	....	....	29149	22676
Hyderabad State	....	....	212415	310961
Jaora State	....	....	954	....
United State of Rajasthan	....	....	67734	56082
Mysore State	....	....	15650	27611
Patiala and East Punjab States Union	....	....	52331	40472
United State of Saurashtra	9	21	53786	70116
Minor Cotton Growing States	100	36	36759	15802
Total	10575	9326	1547381	2378530

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEWYORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.

Previous closing	29.74
Today's opening	29.75
Difference	+1
Today's closing	29.89
Difference	+15

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, August 10.

Silver Bullion	Rs. 161	4	0
Silver Mint	Rs. 161	8	0
Gold ready	Rs. 115	4	0
Sovereign	Rs. 74	8	0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, August 10.

Opening prices:
Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted,
General Motors 61-5/8,
U.S. Steel Common unquoted,
Ditto Pref 133-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Mainly Dull But Kaffirs Firm

LONDON, August 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Yesterday's recovery in British Government Stocks has proved shortlived. A further sharp fall in prices was recorded today when the market came under heavy fire from sellers. Losses of up to one and half points were shown and movement to four per cent. money basis gethered momentum.

The start of the new trading period was a signal for fresh bear operations in industrials. Prices of most groups moved lower on small sales and in sympathy with dullness of Giltedged.

Weakness was shown by oils. Canadian Eagles came on offer and declined one shilling at two-seven shillings following maintained dividend of ten and half pence per share. Others were occasionally one-sixteenth off.

Foreign bonds remained steady but there was some lowering of prices in the Rail section. Leopoldina junior stocks declined fractionally.

Buying of South African free-state issues provided one of the few cheerful features. Geoffries and Middle Wits were in demand by London and Johannesburg operators and useful gains resulted.

Dividend payers were selectively harder.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, August 10.

Cotton Sind 89, Punjab 289- F 90, Lss 89, Four F 84, New Crop NT Oct/Nov 76/12 to 77/8. Rates steadier but business small.

Yesterday's business 260, Ready 300 bales new crop. Sellers reserved owing reports of Egyptian crop damage.

Exports 1577 of which 1560 for Marseilles and Havre.

Cottonseeds NT ready 8, August 8/9/6, November 7/1, Steadier owing good ready demand and hopes about Jodhpur Railway line being reopened.

Gold 107/8, Sovereigns 69/6, Steadier.

STOCK EXCHANGE: Habib Bank 177/8, Karachi Electric 134, Hyderabad Electric 92, Mohammadi Steamship 96, Orient Airways 10/12.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, August 10.

With some profit taking of Bull at a higher level the market was subdued to some extent.

Fluctuations: Calico opened 1016, highest 1021 Lowest 1010.

Arvind opened 1412, highest 1427.

Ambica opened 339, highest 340.

Differed opened 1303, highest 1320.

Closing quotations: Calico 1010, Arvind 1416, Ambica 339, Differed 1307 Bhalkia 130, New Shorok 397/8, New Textile 522/8, Commercia 577/8, Shares in delivery: Calico 142, Arvind 158, Ambica 183, Jupiter 6, Marsden 24, Monogram 31, Saraspur 21, Differed 126.

Fall In U.K.'s Adverse Trade Balance

LONDON, August 10, (PTI-Reuter): Britain's adverse trade balance fell by £13,500,000 last month according to provincional figures issued by the Board of Trade today.

In July the adverse balance was £40,700,000 as compared with 54,200,000 sterling in June. In May the figure was £37,800,000.

Exports in July were 141,500,000 sterling—£1,700,000 less than in June but imports were 15,200,000 below the June record at 186,500,000 sterling.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Steady Tone

CALCUTTA, August 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Stock Exchange today ruled steady and unchanged for the more speculative shares while others remained more or less unaltered.

Following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three Per Cent. Govt. Paper 98/-, Small Lot Three Per Cent India Govt. Loan 1986 98-4, Three Per Cent. Loan 1953-55 101-12, Three Per Cent. Loan 1963-65 100-3, Three Per Cent. Loan 1966-68 100-6, Three Per Cent. Loan 1970-75 100-2.

BANKS: Hindustan Commercial 19-12, United Commercial 47-4.

COTTONS: Benares Cotton 4-10, Cawnpore Textiles 8-10, Elgin Mills 16-2, New Victoria Ordy 2-2, Do Pref. 4-2.

COALS: Amalgamated 25-8, Bengal 442-8, C. D. Bhalgora 6-7, Burrakur 13/-, Equitable 40-8, Raneegunge 10-6, South Karanpura 28-14, Western Bengal 4-8.

ENGINEERINGS: Burn and Co., 225/-, Indian Iron and Steel Ordy. 23-13, Marshals 5-6, Steel Corp. of Bengal Ordy 17-12.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 2-6, Consolidated Tin. -/14/-, Indian Copper Corp. 2-2, C. D. Assam Bengal Cement 6-10, Sone Valley Cement 5-14, Cal. Electric 16-4, Aluminium Corp. 4-2, British India Corp. 8-2, Calcutta Tramways 14/-, Indian National Airways 4-11, Jardine Henderson 151/-, Martin Burn. 15-4, Rohtas Industries 4-14, B. B. Petrol 1-5, Bengal Paper 36/-, Titaghur Paper 30/-, Midnapore Zemindary 64/-, Small Lot Assam Saw Mills 8/-, India Steamship 6-3.

SUGARS: Belsund 2-14, Carews 8-12, TEAS: Bishnauth 31-8, Dibrugarh 11-4, Pahargoomiah 290/-, (X.D.) Tezpore 17-6.

N. Y. RUBBER MARKET STEADY

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

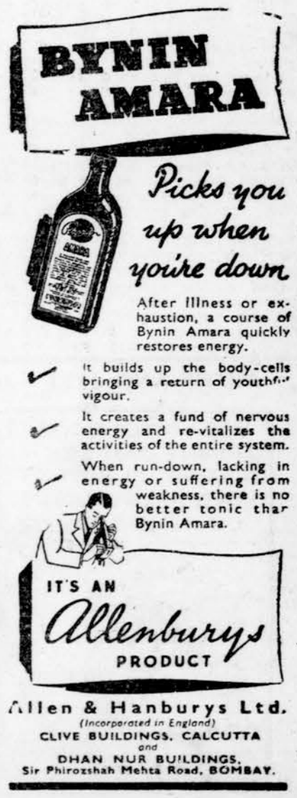
The rubber market was held on a fairly even keel in quiet dealings today, about one-third of 118 lots being done in futures in exchanges for physicals. The balance was absorbed in investmentt buying through Wall Street commission houses and dealer covering.

The spot market ruled steady and practically unchanged with factories making "nibbling" purchases.

Talk of large scale Russian buying in the East and the strengthening statistical position acted to curb aggressive selling but slow development of the new stock pile buying makes bulls vary about following advances too far.

The Department of Commerce figures show the world production for the first half of the year at 700,000 tons, a drop of 17,500 tons while consumption of natural rubber rose to 732,500 tons.

The market closed one to five lower. Sales totalled 118 lots with the spot rate being quoted a 16/-16-3/8 cents.


BYNIN AMARA
Picks you up when you're down
After illness or exhaustion, a course of Bynin Amara quickly restores energy.
It builds up the body-cells bringing a return of youthful vigour.
It creates a fund of nervous energy and re-vitalizes the activities of the entire system.
When run-down, lacking in energy or suffering from weakness, there is no better tonic than Bynin Amara.
IT'S AN Allenburys PRODUCT
Allen & Hanburys Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA
and
DHAN NUR BUILDINGS, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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STOP THIS SPIRIT OF RECRIMINATION

Pattabhi's Panacea For India's Ills

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10, (PTI).

DR. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, in an Independence Day appeal to the people and the Government said: "Simultaneously with the problem of food, the problem of moral rehabilitation of the Congress must engage the attention of the whole nation during the next twelve months—and both must receive their finishing touches in the year after next".

"Let us hope," Dr. Pattabhi said, "that within the twelve month test placed before the nation, the Congress will finally decide its destiny—standing or falling upon its own work".

The Congress President said that the content of achievement during the two years since Congress assumed command over the country's affairs had been considered by critics "ample and in a sense even praiseworthy".

TWO SQUARE MEALS

"The common man's prosperity," the Congress President said, "spelt progress to the country, his contentment ensured peace in the land and his happiness was the guarantee of the nation's eminence. Such a 'complete blessing' could not be assured unless he was ensured two square meals a day if not three."

The Congress President said: "Food and clothing must be the primary concern of each citizen so that he and his family might grow the one and make the other."

"On the contrary people have been accustomed and encouraged to blaming it on the Government of the day that sufficient food has not been supplied. "Even a democratic or republican Government cannot manufacture food in a day, but the peasant and the worker can. Democracies can multiply votes. But votes do not fill stomachs."

RECRIMINATIONS

The Congress President commended the example of Japan in her fight against food famine and said: "Let us make an honest and firm resolve that our age-old spirit of fatalism must yield place to the spirit of victory, our recent spirit of fear and suspicion surrender to self-confidence and our eternal spirit of helplessness give way before honest and wholehearted effort.

"Let us also stop this spirit of recrimination which is widely noticed and which is highly harmful to our moral and material progress. The spirit of querulousness and inertia must be replaced by the spirit of cooperative endeavour. It is only thus that we can think of national recovery".

The Congress President mentioned the case of Hiroshima and said that city today had no trace of that devastation by the atom bomb. "No one talks of the atomic bomb but they trade in the atom bomb as it were for they have "atomic wear" and "atomic shops." It is thus that they in Japan make fortune out of misery. We are reaping misery out of fortune".

U. S. SCHEME

Dr. Pattabhi suggested the application of the American Extension Service Scheme in India if food production was to be speeded up. He said the scheme was being examined by the Agriculture Ministry of the Government of India.

The scheme, he said, was a co-operative effort of the United States Agriculture Department, State colleges and country and local Governments and considered in placing technical guidance and help at the disposal of individual farmers by direct personal contact.

Dr. Pattabhi said: "Simultaneously with the problem of food the problem of moral rehabilitation of the Congress must engage the attention of the whole nation during the next twelve months — and both must receive their finishing touches in the year after next.

Dr. Pattabhi said: "Many people alarmingly refer to the doom of the Congress. It is just possible that its foibles float on the surface and become visible to all, while its good points, if any, remain unseen at the bottom."

LOW-COST HOUSES IN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.— The first step in the new U.S. programme to provide inexpensive housing for low-income families has been taken, with the distribution of application forms to local housing authorities.

A law setting up the nation-wide programme was signed by President Truman on July 15. It provides that 810,000 units of low-rent housing will be constructed in six years. Some 500 local housing authorities in U.S. cities and towns will build and operate the units and the Federal Government will first provide building loans and then subsides to permit operation of the units at low rentals.

Housing officials expect that building will start on about 50,000 units in the next 12 months.

"This first step in the national programme means that low-income families who cannot hope to buy or rent adequate homes on the private market will have an opportunity to obtain decent, safe and sanitary homes within their means", according to an executive of the Public Housing Administration. —USIS.

U.N.C.I.P. INVITATION TO CONFERENCE

Letter Delivered At New Delhi

NEW DELHI, August 10. (P.T.I): The U. N. Commission's invitation to the Government of India to participate in the proposed joint conference with Pakistan for a preliminary discussion for the implementation of the Truce Agreement envisaged in the Commission's resolution of August last was delivered to Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai today.

It is understood a provisional agenda for the suggested joint conference was also delivered.

An U. N. Commission official who brought the letter today later left for Karachi to deliver a similar letter to Pakistan Government. He is expected to return to Delhi after two days with the Pakistan Government's reply and to receive the Indian Foreign Office reply.

SRINAGAR: Hoarders and profiteers in foodstuffs and people committing any other food offences are liable to be whipped in Jammu and Kashmir, according to the provisions of an ordinance entitled the Food Offences says U.P.I.

RAZVI TRIAL ADJOURNED

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 10 (UPI)—The Special Tribunal trying Kasim Razvi and two others in connection with the murder of Mr. Shoebulla Khan, held a brief session lasting 30 minutes this noon and adjourned to meet again on the 17th August at 10-30 a.m. when the approver would be examined.

Prior to dispersing, the tribunal decided to visit the scene of offence, along with the prosecution and defence counsels at 10-30 a.m. tomorrow, to enable them to judge better when the witnesses in the case were examined and their evidence recorded. It was also settled that a sketch of the venue should be drawn and distances from point to point marked.

Australian Coal Strike Ends

SYDNEY, August 10 (U.P.A.): The seven week old Communist-led Australian coal strike collapsed Wednesday when miners throughout the country voted to return to work by more than two to one. The vote was 5,403 to 2,343.

NEW TEMPESTS FOR R. I. A. F. ARRIVE IN DELHI

Twelve RIAF Tempests, the second lot of fighter aircraft acquired by India and ferried from England to this country by RIAF pilots, recently landed at the Palam Airfield, Delhi. This is the group photograph of RIAF pilots who ferried the Tempest aircrafts from England to India on their arrival at Palam airfield soon after landing. The group includes Air Commodore Narendra, Air Commodore D.A.E. Nanda, of Air Headquarters, Group Captain J. Heycock, D.F.C. who led one of the sections, Sq./Ldr. K. M. David, F/Lt. J. Zaheer, F/Lt. Randhir Singh, F/Officers A. L. Bajaj, C. G. Steward, N. V. Walker, N. K. Lalkaka, P. Oshanghnessey, A. L. Michael.—PIB.

METHODS OF COERCION HARMFUL

Pandit Nehru's Advice To Refugees

NEW DELHI, August 10 (P.T.I).

INDIA'S Prime Minister Pandit Nehru declared today that the rehabilitation of refugees could only be completed when they fully co-operated with the Government. Unless the refugees helped themselves, no amount of Government aid could prove of much avail, he added.

Pandit Nehru was addressing refugees at Faridabad Camp, about 70 miles from here. He referred to about 2,000 refugees from the Faridabad Camp who have been squatting before the Prime Minister's house for the last two days demanding that they be rehabilitated immediately.

The Prime Minister said that they had been misguided. Some interested parties seemed to be misleading them. This could only bring them harm. Pandit Nehru said that he had seen a few of those squatting outside his house but his talk had had no impression on them. He did not intend to get them removed. They could squat there for any length of time, but such methods would benefit them in no way.

Pandit Nehru said that those who did not like the arrangements made in the camp were free to go elsewhere. Genuine complaints, he pointed out, would, however, be heard. He would always be willing to see the spokesmen of the refugees provided they did not adopt methods to coerce the authorities.

Explaining to the refugees the Government's scheme to build a township in Faridabad for their permanent rehabilitation, Pandit Nehru said that very soon work would be started on it.

FIRE ON SHIP IN MADRAS HARBOUR

MADRAS, August 9, (PTI): Timely action by the Harbour Fire Brigade and the ship's engineer averted a serious fire accident in the American cargo steamer "Chosaga" in Madras Harbour today.

The Panama Line cargo ship was discharging its 9,000 tons of sulphur brought from Texas.

Workers engaged in unloading, surprisingly finding smoke from the inside of the cargo raised an alarm "fire" crying for help.

Immediately the Fire Brigade was rushed in, and along with other precautionary measures the fire was extinguished.

Air India Plane Held Up At Cairo

BOMBAY, Aug. 10 (PTI): The Bombay-bound Air India International constellation which was due to arrive in Bombay on the afternoon of Monday, August 8, has been held up at Cairo owing to mechanical trouble, the company officials said here today.

A relief constellation aircraft was flown to Cairo today to pick up the passengers, mails and freight. It is expected at the Santa Cruz airport tomorrow evening.

LIAQUAT ALI'S PROPERTY

Vested In Custodian

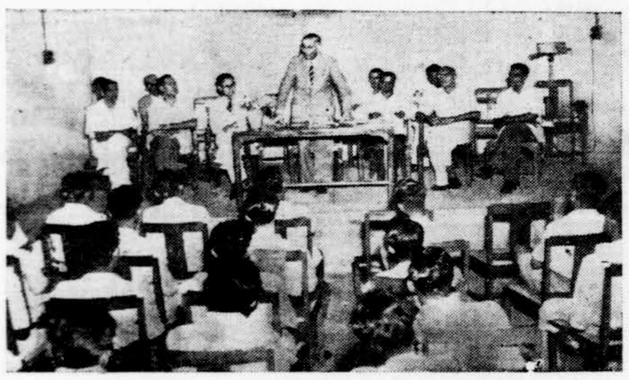
LUCKNOW, Aug. 10, (PTI): The agricultural and urban property of the Pakistan Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan, and of his wife in Muzaffarnagar District, has been vested in the Custodian of Evacuee Property, the United Provinces.

The urban property of the Pakistan Prime Minister is about 50 houses with a total annual rent of Rs. 5,000.

The area of his agricultural property is more than 9,000 "bighas".

The shares standing in the name of Begum Liaquat Ali Khan in certain mills in Khatauni have also been vested in the Custodian of Evacuee Property.

MARITIME ENGINEERING



A fresh batch of apprentices commenced receiving training in marine engineering on August 10 at the Nautical and Engineering College, Azad Maidan, Bombay. Photo shows Mr. J. S. H. Stevenson, Director of Marine Engineering Training, giving an inaugural talk to the trainees. —PIB.

Better Marine Engineers For India

BOMBAY, Wednesday, (U.P.I.): "Your chosen career is intimately bound up with the interdependence of one country with another Certain countries produce materials which others do not and it is necessary that there should be a free exchange of merchandise between one country and another and this is the reason why each country has its own merchant navy and why India is expanding her merchant navy and why you have been chosen to be trained as officers in the new ships", observed Mr. J. S. H. Stevenson, Director of Marine Engineering Training, in the course of his inaugural talk to the new apprentices at the Nautical and Engineering College in Bombay this afternoon.

Continuing he said: "a ship's engineer is not a specialist in one branch in engineering only; he is a sort of jack-of-all trades and that is why this training is such a long and arduous one".

Concluding he said: "You are the pioneers of the new training scheme, not the first of its kind in India, because the "Dufferin" trained engineer officers from 1935 up to the present year, and turned out some remarkably fine engineers. I am of the opinion that the new scheme of training offers better facilities and will turn out even better manire engineers than in the past. The Government is doing a lot for you".

JOHNSON AGREES TO CASH CUT IN AID

WASHINGTON, August 10 (U.P.A.): Defense Secretary Louis Johnson agreed today to a $464,396,000 cash reduction in the $1,160,990,000 arms programme for the Atlantic Pact nations. But he made clear the Administration wants the balance in contract authority.

END OF 'HOT' WAR IN INDONESIA

BATAVIA, Aug. 10 (PTI-Reuter):—Cease fire orders come into effect throughout Java at midnight tonight, marking the end of the "hot" war in Indonesia, important Asiatic producer of strategic war materials.

But many leading figures in the long Dutch-Indonesia dispute will not see the immediate effect. They have left for the Hague where a Round Table Conference called by the Dutch to try to settle the future of these islands once and for all is due to open on August 22.

They include Mr. Julius Van Royan, Chief Dutch Delegate from Indonesia, who said before leaving here that the effectiveness of the Cease Fire might determine the attitude of the Dutch Parliament to whatever agreement was reached at the Hague Conference.

The Cease Fire agreement followed the Dutch decision to restore the Indonesian Republic in the Central Java Sultanate, Jogjakarta, a few months after they seized it in their second "police action".

It provides for co-operation between Republican regulars and Dutch forces against irregulars, guerillas and bandits. Thirteen joint committees throughout Java and Sumatra will seek to solve any cease fire problems at a local level.

Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Indonesian Republican Prime Minister, was today lunching with the Pakistan Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, before leaving Karachi for the Hague.

Dr. Hatta arrived at Karachi last night from New Delhi where he had three meetings with the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru. They were believed to have dealt with problems likely to arise at the Hague talks.

CALCUTTA, (UPA): A postal article has taken almost ten years between clearance in Calcutta and delivery to addressee at Chinsurah, about 20 miles away.

Stamp cancellation indicates that a book-post package sent from Calcutta in 1949 reached Chinsurah post office the following day and lay there for nine years and ten months before being delivered.

TWO MONTHS FOR SETTLEMENT

Hatta's Deadline

KARACHI, August 10 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Prime Minister of the Indonesian Republic, addressing a press conference here today fixed a deadline of two months for negotiations with the Dutch for the transfer of real and complete sovereignty to the Indonesian People.

He said: "If we do not come to an agreement within two months, I do not think further negotiations will be of any use".

The Security Council will deal with the issue if the forthcoming Dutch-Indonesian Round Table Conference failed, Dr. Hatta said, adding: "I do not know what will happen in Indonesia in that case".

MIXED GRILL

By Grumbler

NOT for the first time in his life, Governor-General Rajagopalachari found himself in a minority at his meeting with city pressmen on Wednesday.

Although, both the Governor and the Governor-General did not want anything they said to be taken as a formal pronouncement of their considered opinions, it is obvious they were having a friendly row about the question of the medium of instruction. While Rajaji was plying reporters with questions and encouraging them to speak up, Raja Sir Maharajsingh said, he would put a question too. He asked if the pressmen were in favour of University education being imparted through the State language or the regional language. A large number of people said they were in favour of the State language.

Just as somebody was suggesting that a poll might be taken on the subject, Rajaji intervened to present the other side of the question. In fact, he tried to interpret out of court, the rather strong trend in favour of the State language. The journalists, according to him, were really in favour of the State language being learned well by everybody who went to a college. But that was not the same thing as having it as the medium of instruction.

"Did you not introduce Hindi in Madras schools, when you were Premier?", asked some one.

"You should really ask E. V. Ramaswami Naicker about it", he said amidst laughter. "But", he proceeded to explain, "I did not make Hindi the medium of instruction. I would have been mad, if I had done it. I only made it a subject of compulsory study".

He said that, as long as the population of India was not homogeneous, it would not be proper to have one language.

But the real question, which even the Governor-General unfortunately did not seem to face is: How is this homogeneity going to be built up. Is it going to be built up by dividing India into various linguistic provinces each with its own separate language?

The only way is to encourage everything that makes for greater homogeneity. For instance, Rajaji himself suggested that it might be helpful to have a far larger number of inter-provincial marriages. But the partners to these reformist marriages, he pointed out, did not try to learn each other's language, but spoke English. That is undoubtedly an absurd situation. But even that might very well become impossible if the present wave of linguistic patriotism is not held in check. Very soon there will be no English. And therefore inter-provincial marriages may become more difficult, not less.

If knowledge of a common language is one of the binding factors, if it is a factor that makes for homogeneity, why not have a sphere where everyone, willy-nilly, works and speaks in a common language, instead of indulging in all manner of quibbling?

PRISON IN PREFERENCE TO APPEASEMENT

Czech Priests Ready To Face "Red" Campaign

PRAGUE, August 9 (PTI-Reuter): Church authorities here reported today that they had completed plans in expectation of an intensified Communist campaign against the Catholic Church in September. Six thousand priests loyal to Rome and Czechoslovak Church hierarchy were said to be ready for prison in preference to appeasement.

Churchmen expressed confidence that they would be supported by the majority of the clergy as well as by most of the eight million Czech and Slovak Roman Catholics who form the largest group with a non-Communist ideology in any East European country.

Church sources here reported earlier today that unrest was continuing in Slovakia—where some peasants took up arms in June to protect priests from what they believed was threatened arrest—but at present there appeared to be a lull while Government and peasants concentrated on getting in the harvest.

In preparation for expected contingencies the church had made sure that priests would not suffer materially after the passage of the Government Bill making priests into civil servants to be paid only if approved by the lay authorities, the spokesman said.

A highly placed churchman said here that church people would see that the priests were fed, clothed and sheltered if penalised for supporting the policy of the heirarcy and the Vatican.

The Bill, which the Central Action Committee has made ready for approval by the National Assembly when it resumed in September, bests complete control of all denominations—their prosperity, appointments and finances—in the State.

It specially provides for cutting off support for priests who displease the Government.

The spokesman added, "If the Communists reply as we may expect with a really thorough policy then the church is confident the priests will choose prison rather than appeasement"

The church's strongest support was among the farmers, he said.

GODSE'S APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

London Legal Firm Instructed

LONDON, August 10, (PTI-Reuter): Permission is to be sought shortly in London for leave to appeal to the Privy Council on behalf of Nathuram Godse and others convicted in the case of the murder of Mahatma Gandhi on January 30, 1948.

On instructions from defence counsel in India, a London firm of solicitors have already notified the Privy Council offices of their intention to apply for leave to make the appeal.

Only a complete file of the case is awaited by air mail from India before lodging a formal application.

"We have already consulted counsel here about it and a petition will be drafted on the basis of the papers of the case when we have been able to study them all," a member of the London legal firm said today.

Application for leave to appeal would be made soon, he said, but even if leave was granted it might be a month before the appeal could be heard.

31 KILLED IN BOAT TRAGEDY

SAMBALPUR, August 10 (U.P.I.): About 31 persons are feared to have lost their lives, when a boat carrying 70 passengers and 20 crew capsized in the Mahanadi near Sambalpur yesterday.

MUTT AND JEFF—Just A Little Patchwork Folks, Just A Little Patchwork — By BUD FISHER

YOU LITTLE BOOB, ANYONE CAN SEE THAT PATCH DOESN'T MATCH! WHY DON'T YOU HAVE A TAILOR FIX IT?
GEE, I DIDN'T KNOW MUTT TOOK SUCH AN INTEREST IN MY APPEARANCE!
TAILOR
We Match Pants
?
Fisher

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